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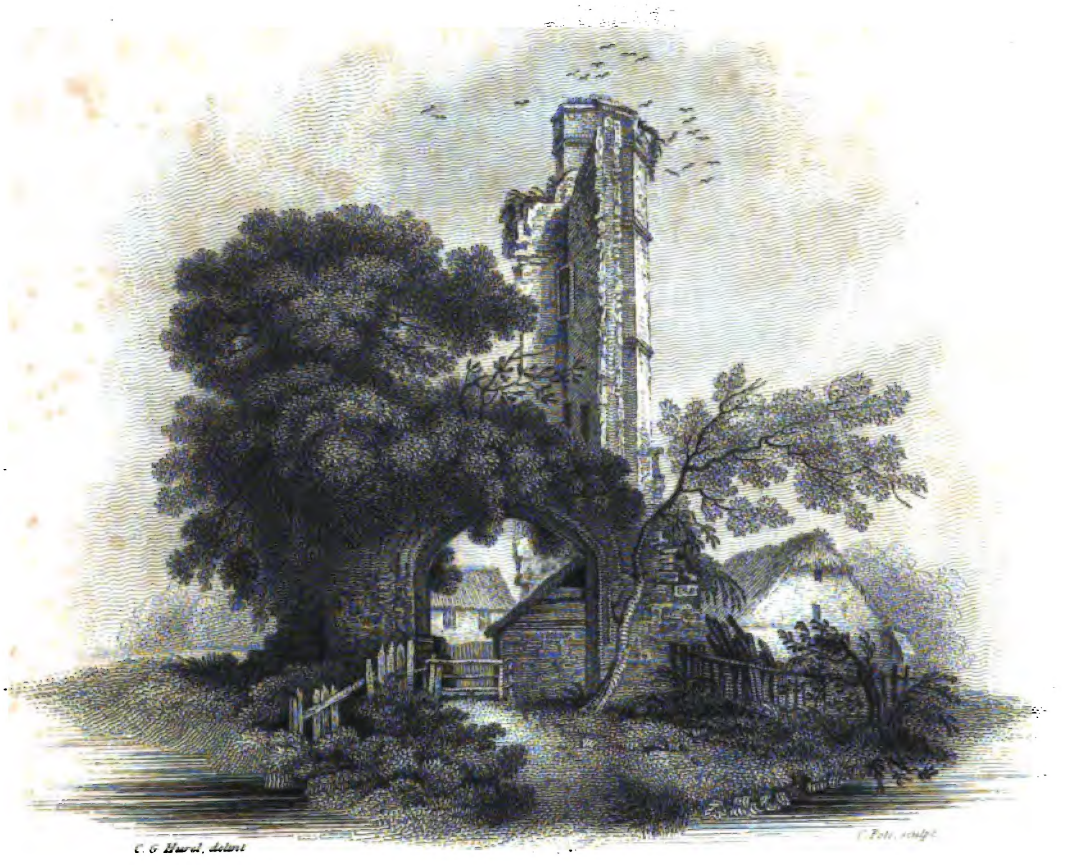

C. G. Hurel, delint. C. Pote, sculpt.

Engraved for the Hundred of Bosmere.

Published by Henry Shelton, West Street, Havant.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Hundred of Bosmere,

IN HAMPSHIRE,

COMPRISING

The Parishes of

HAVANT, WARBLINGTON,

AND

HAYLING.

W. Bingley

Ego apis matinæ
More modoque,
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
plurimum—— HOR.

Havant Press:

PRINTED BY HENRY SKELTON, WEST-STREET.

1817.

COB
(Bosmere)
Bingley

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INTRODUCTION.

THE HUNDRED OF BOSMERE lies at the south-eastern part of the county, bounded on the north and west by the Hundred of Portsdown, on the east by the County of Sussex, and on the south by the British Channel: it comprises the liberty of Havant, and the parishes of Warblington, Hayling North, and Hayling South; its extreme length from north to south nine miles, and its breadth from east to west two miles, and contains ten thousand acres.

This Hundred, with the whole county, formed a part of the territories of the Belgæ*, and from its being the southern boundary of the state, was most probably subdued by Vespasian, who, according to Suetonius, after thirty set battles succeeded in subjugating the Isle of Wight, and part of

* The southern shores were first peopled with foreigners from the opposite coasts. VENERABLE BEDE.

Hampshire to the Roman yoke. From the many local advantages of this situation, from the improvements made by the Romans, the buildings which they erected. the roads which they formed, the agriculture which they introduced, and the commerce which came to their shores, it attracted the notice of the merciless Saxons, whose incursions the Britons were not able to repel; but whether under Cerdic or Ella, is uncertain. Ella landed at Westwittering, at a place which yet retains his name, and after defeating the Britons collected to oppose him, he directed his march eastward, pursuing and harrassing the fugitives; it is therefore most likely that Cerdic established his conquest over this district, and founded his kingdom of West-Sex.

The tract of land which we have undertaken to describe must have been, in very early times, a wood, surrounded by stagnant waters. Its name strongly implies as much, bos, a wood, and mere, bog or marsh land. The woodland nearly to its original extent has reached the present time; but the stagnant waters have been gradually drained, as population increased, and the wants of man demanded further supplies.

The Romans left traces of their industry and ingenuity; the road which they formed from Porchester to Chichester, is still made use of; their military stations at Warblington Castle, and on Emsworth Common, are very perceptible; and their manufactories of earthen ware are discovered in every direction. Even fragments of their buildings are come down to us; but their successors delighted only in the battle and the chase, and soon destroyed the buildings and other improvements of the Romans, and returned the whole district again into its native wildness.

After which the progress of civilization was too slow to trace its effects through the several gradations it made, although the country was remarkable for its fertility, and population, and for the beauty of its surrounding scenery.

The air is temperate, the summers are moderate, and the winters rendered mild from the warmth of the sea air. Fruit is generally productive, but long ripening, owing to the moisture which pervades the air.

The Hundred may be considered as free from the generality of disorders, except rheumatic fevers, which prevail in a very great degree owing to the moist state of the atmosphere, which invariably produces rheumatisms and catarrhs, and in the summer time the inhabitants often suffer from remittent fevers, which are prevalent towards the autumn. The current of air from the inland country is interrupted by a range of hills, which causes the inhabitants to breath a constant succession of marine atmospheric air, and this blended with the miasmata arising from the neighbouring marshes will account for the frequent typhus fevers, which attack the lower orders of people. With respect to the duration of life, nature seems to have been rather partial to the higher classes, as instances may be found among them of extraordinary longevity, this can only be accounted for by the superior comforts which fall to their lot, and their warmth of clothing.

There are no mines in this district, nor are the minerals worthy particular notice. In many of the low situations the little stagnant pools are often covered with the scum of the oxide of iron; and, from the feruginous color of the sediment,

it is strongly impregnated with that mineral, and may, therefore, be said to partake of the quality of chalybeate springs, so highly esteemed for their medicinal virtues.

There is a great variety of excellent springs, which break out in every direction about the parish of Havant:—

Homewell, rising S. W. of the church yard, perennial, fine transparent water, protected by a wall, runs into the mill-pond.

In the garden, adjoining the mill, a chalybeate spring, changes to a dark purple color upon infusing gall nuts.

A spring, at Langstone, breaks out under the salt water.

Several fine springs, at Brockhampton, are continually bubbling up through the sand at the bottom, and unite to supply the mill, and form a rivulet into the sea.

The water rising from the springs at Leigh, is soft, transparent, and wholesome.

In Warblington parish wells are of a moderate depth. The finest spring rises at Lymbourn, perenaial, transparent, and said to be beneficial to weak eyes.

Emsworth is deficient in springs, except one which rises in the harbour.

The Well Springs, on Emsworth Common, are perennial, taking their rise 110 feet above the level of the sea, in a situation elevated on every side.

Hayling is deficient in springs.

At Emsworth, after vegetable mould we find gravel mixed with clay, beneath this is generally found a thin layer of concreted sand, intermixed with innumerable *dentali*, and

impressions of the shells of the *turbo*, after this a considerable strata of sand, next to that clay, in which is often found a native fossil called partition stone, from the various lamina or thin plates of spar which divide it.

On the north and more elevated parts, the land is more or less mixed with smooth pebble stones, evidently rounded by the attrition of the waves, and here as well as in the lower parts the sand is concreted, but not of so hard a consistence, containing the same kinds of fossils, amongst which has been found an impression of the *strombus pes pelicani*.

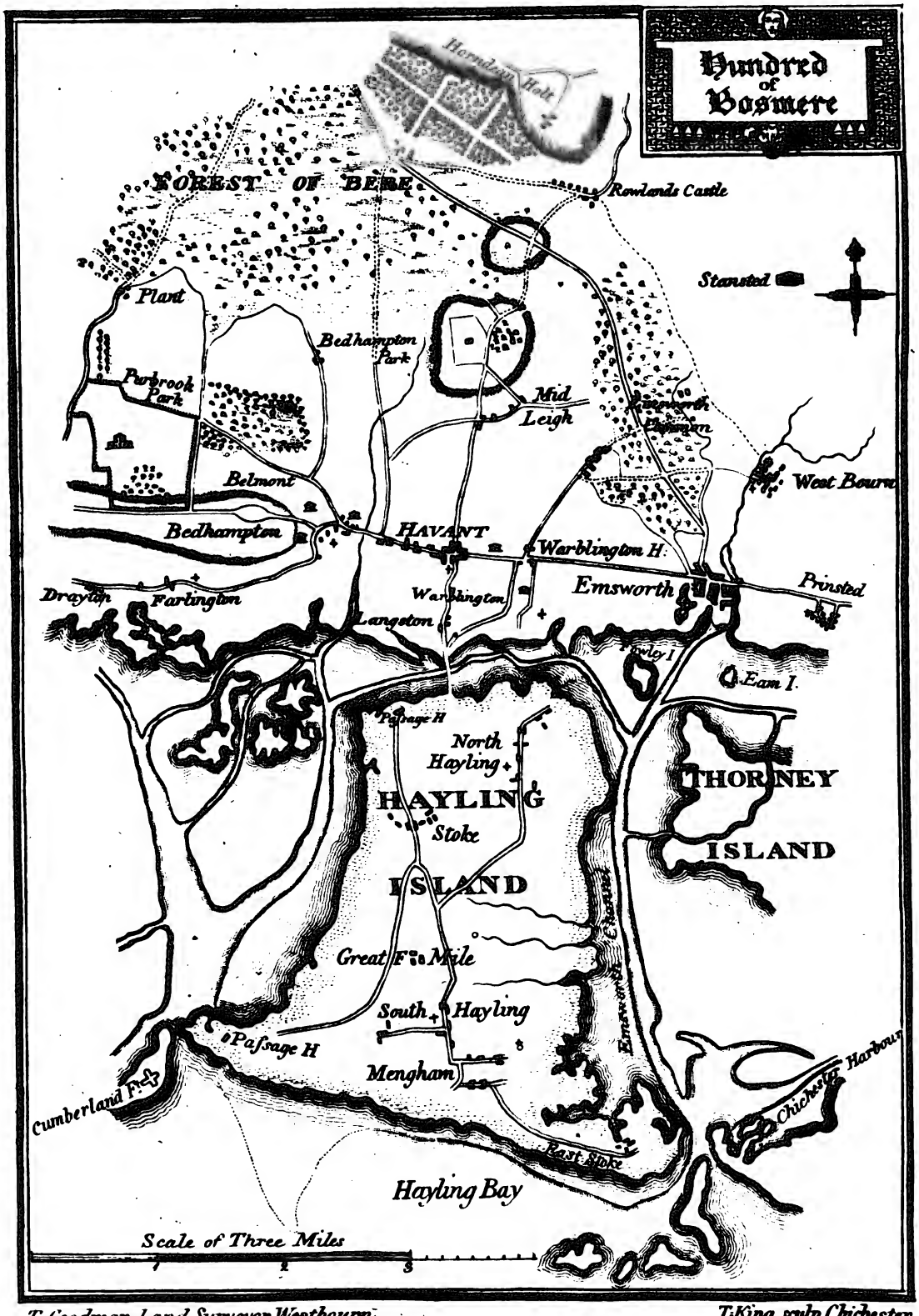
Till a change of manners had taken place, a greater solemnity was observed in the preleminary forms of a will: considered as the last act of a person's life, we need not be surprised at the spirit of atonement and expiation which appears in every line of the following introduction to a gentleman's will of the latter part of the seventeenth century:

In nomine Dei, Amen. Forasmuch as the life of man in his best estate, is very frail, and every moment subject to manifold accidents and miscarriages, and death is most certain and inevitable, though the time and manner of its approach be most uncertain and various, and conceiving it a duty incumbent on me to settle, as much as in me lies, my temporal concerns before I die, I, Thomas Palmer, esq upon serious consideration of these things, and out of an earnest desire, when death shall summon me hence, (for which God in his mercy prepare me) to be freed as much as is possible from the cares of this present life, do in the name and fear of God, make, publish, and declare my last will and testament as follows: first I commend my soul into the hands of almighty God, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried——

Many other changes have taken place, and before the introduction of stage coaches, a broad-wheeled waggon, provided with seats, travelled regularly from Portsmouth to Chichester; the people of best condition occupying the front seats at sixpence each, while inferior persons sat behind; and in this style did our prudent ancestors even travel to London.

The following pages were compiled for the use of an intended History of Hampshire, undertaken by the Rev. William Bingley, under the Patronage of the Right Hon. George Rose; but as that Work is laid aside, the Editor was induced to publish a few copies to circulate among his friends.

Havant, Dec. 1817.



T. Goodman, Land Surveyor, Westbourn.

T. King sculp. Chichester

Havant.

THE LIBERTY of HAVANT is bounded by Bedhampton, Warblington, and Langstone Harbour, and includes the Tythings of Havant, Brockhampton, Leigh, Langstone, and Hayling North.

With respect to the origin of the place, we may imagine our ancestors were induced to settle here from its vicinity to the Forest and the sea shore, which enabled the settlers to follow either their favorite pursuit of hunting or fishing, the chief employment of the Britons; or, in making salt, as it appears from Domesday Book, that there were three salterns existing at that early period.

It is thus mentioned in Domesday:—" The " monks of the diocese of Winchester hold " Havehunte; they always held it. It was " assessed T. R. E. at ten hides. It is now " assessed at seven hides. Here are four " ploughlands; twenty villagers employ six " ploughs. Here are two mills, which pay " fifteen shillings; and three salterns, which " pay fifteen pence; also woods, which fur- " nish ten hogs. It was, and is now worth " eight pounds. Brockematon was, and is " now worth one hundred shillings.*"

It appears from the survey that Havant, at this remote period, was far from being inconsiderable; it was under the protection of the monks, who, as sir John Cullum observes, were mild and indulgent landlords, and their government favorable to national prosperity†.

THE TOWN is built upon the road which leads from Chichester to Portsmouth, where

* Hampshire, extracted by Warner, from Domesday.
† History of Hawsted.

the road from Rowland's Castle to Langstone Harbour crosses; and being stationed midway between Chichester and Portsmouth, has a constant thoroughfare. That part of the road which passes through the town from east to west was formed by the Romans, as various coins, from time to time, have been discovered. The castrum, at Warblington, communicated with it; and the remains of Roman pottery, at Mayze Coppice, at the entrance of Havant, and on the Prinsted bank, shew the progress the Romans had made towards a settlement in this neighbourhood. The superior excellence of Langstone salt, its valuable fishery, and the contiguity of endless forests, must have attracted the early settlers of this town to form their village. As soon as it became vested in the monks at Winchester, the inhabitants were protected, and confirmed in christianity by the erection of a church. As it encreased in numbers, the bishop of the diocese obtained of king John the grant of a market, to be held "every week in the village of Haueunte:"

and, in the reign of Henry VI. the market was confirmed, with the additional grant of a fair for two days, on the eve and festival of Saint Faith, the patron saint of the parish*.

We do not perceive any traces of antiquity in the present buildings, except one in the corner of the North-street, which appears to be of the age of Edward III. From tradition this was the parsonage house, occupied by Dr. Aylward, and in which he entertained his munificent patron, William of Wykeham. On the outside are Wykeham's arms; and several of the houses on the west side of the North-street are held under the manor of Havant Rectory. Till the destructive fire, which changed the general appearance of the town,

* Appendix, No. I.

In the time of Edward I. it was commanded and forbidden by the Statutes, that neither fairs or markets be kept in church-yards; and that every lord, at the beginning of his fair, do cry and proclaim therein how long such fair should endure: and by a Statute, 5 Edward III. the merchants, after the end of a fair, were to close their booths and stalls, without putting any manner of ware or merchandize for sale, upon pain of forfeiting to the king double the value of that sold.

about sixty years ago, every house was provided with a porch before its door, with a latch and string, and other marks of antiquity.

THE MANOR of "Havonte" was given to the church of Winchester by king Ethelred, the son of Edgar*: and continued in the possession of the bishops, till 1553, when it was leased out, for three lives to sir Richard Cotton, knight, comptroller of Edward the Sixth's houshold.

20th Dec. 30 Elizabeth, in lease to Henry Cotton, clerk, "Fermarii Manerii."

9th Nov. 33 Elizabeth, a court of Jane Cotton, his widow.

42 Elizabeth, a court of Henry Cotton, bishop of Salisbury†.

* Monas. Angl. † Court Rolls.

On the 21st Feb. 1647, the commissioners for the sale of church lands sold the manor to William Wolgar, for £1162..5..4*.

14th Dec. 1727, Isaac Moody, by will devised the manor to his son, John Moody.

17th Nov. 1763, John Moody, esq. by will devised it to his great nephew, James Newland, esq. who dying intestate, the manor passed to his brother, Richard Bingham Newland, esq. who conveyed it to William Garrett, esq. the present owner.

There is no manor house, nor the remains of any.

The estates held of the manor are copyhold of inheritance, descend to the eldest son

* An Account of the Sale of Church Lands belonging to the See of Winchester, during the Civil Wars.

MS. Bodleian Library, Rowl. B. 236.

or eldest daughter, subject to a stinted fine, and on the death or alienation of a tenant to a heriot, the best good. The widow is entitled to her bench by paying the fine of a penny*.

The COURT LEET is of Saxon original, and was the court of the Lathe. In ancient times the counties were sub-divided into lathes, rapes, wapentakes, and hundreds; and the sheriff twice a year performed his *Tourn* or perambulation for the execution of justice. Afterwards this power of holding courts was granted to various great men; and these courts have descended to the present times without much variation, under the name of Leet or Lathe Courts†.

* The following peculiar terms are used in the Court Books:—

A Toft or Curtilage, and Hilve of Land.
A Doll of Land.
A Butt of Land.
Loccage Land.
A Yardland of Bondland, 36 acres.

† 2 Hawk. 72.

The principal business of this court has long since devolved upon the sessions, but the court is annually held in the month of October, nuisances enquired into, and the following officers appointed:

Two Constables for the Liberty of Havant
Tythingman for Havant
——————— Leigh
——————— Brockhampton
——————— Hayling North
Coroner of the Market
Leather Sealer
Ale Taster
And Haywards.

The following presentments of the time of Elizabeth are taken from the Court Books:

A lady, of the name of Eleonora, the wife of Humphrey Baron, was sentenced by the jury of the court to be publicly reproved,

and condemned to the cucking-stool*, for being a scold. The lady thrice underwent this ignominious punishment, but was at last declared by the jury to be incorrigible.

In the beginning of the reign of James, the cucking-stool fell to decay; and soon afterwards the inhabitants were fined 40s. for suffering it to go to ruin.

Robert Smith, a miller, fined 3s. 4d. for taking excessive toll.

Robert Woods and Nicholas Godfrey, for playing at cards, in the house of Arthur Woolgar, fined 12d. each†.

* A certain engine of correction that formerly existed in most parishes, for scolds; and, according to Lord Coke, is derived from *cuck*, to scold or brawl, and *tug*, signifying water, because a scolding woman was punished by sousing in the water. 3 Inst. 219.

This punishment was certainly intended by our barbarous ancestors for the ladies only, under an idea that women alone could be guilty of the offence.

† Playing at cards is not prohibited by the common law. Dalton, c. 46. only by the Statute, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. Where a person shall, for his gain, keep a house for gaming, the penalty is 40s. a day.

The first duty on cards, 9 Ann. c. 23, s. 39. of 6d. per pack.

" A paine, that no butcher within this libertye doe sell any bull's flesh within the town of Havant, vntill the same be bayted in the market place, vppon paine euerie of them, 6s. 8d."

And by custom of the Leet, the butchers that exposed meat at the shambles for sale, were obliged to keep a candle burning on their stalls while bull-meat was selling.

The MANOR of FLOOD lies wholly in the parish of Havant, extending from the borders of the Thicket into the town, consists of copyholds of inheritance, each of which is subject to the payment of a heriot on death or alienation, a fine on admission, and to an annual quit rent. On the death of a copyholder intestate, the widow is entitled to her bench, and the eldest son to the estate.

In 1646, William Woolgar, gent. was lord
1725, Isaac Moody, gent.
1729, John Moody, esq.

Richard Bingham Newland, esq.
1815, William Garrett, esq. the present proprietor.

HAVANT RECTORY MANOR, held under the rector of the parish, extends its jurisdiction over several houses and gardens, forming part of the west side of the North-street of Havant, are copyholds of inheritance, subject to a fine on admission, heriot on death or alienation, and to the payment of quit rents.

HALL PLACE MANOR comprised a farm house, curtilage, mill, several inclosures of arable and meadow land, lying dispersed over the parish, and quit rents payable by the owners of different houses in Havant, but had no copyhold under it. The old manor house is reported to have been built with part of the materials of Warblington Castle, had a date of 1640, was pulled down in 1795, to make room for a handsome modern structure.

1st Dec. 1699, Francis Woder, being seized in fee of this estate, devised the same to his half sister Dorothy Evans.

Dorothy married Arthur King, in the service of the East India Company, and by her will, 25th December, 1711, gave the estate to Elizabeth, the wife of Nathaniel Halsey.

Elizabeth married Josiah Chitty for her second husband, and afterwards Ascanius Christopher Lockman, of Richmond, esq. who died in 1741.

The estate, after being in chancery, descended to Elizabeth, the only child of John Halsey, who was the only son and heir of Elizabeth, by Nathaniel Halsey, her first husband.

4th Oct. 1777, conveyed by Elizabeth Halsey to Thomas Jeudwine, esq.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to Saint Faith, and is erected in the centre of the town, in the angle formed by the south and west streets; and consists of a chancel, vestry room, aisle, north and south transeps, and a square embattled tower; the whole built at different periods.

The chancel is an ancient part of the church, and was formerly lighted by three windows on the south side, two on the west, and a large window to the east, at one time embellished with stained glass, but now partly blocked up by monuments. The east window is entirely concealed by an altar piece, with fluted Corinthian pillars, the donation of a Mr. Freebourn in 1727; the ceiling is ribbed with intersecting arches.

Beneath a piece of sculpture, by P. M. Van Gelder, representing an elegant female, placing round an urn a chaplet of flowers, are the following lines:

Sacred to the Memory

Of Mrs. SELENA NEWLAND,

the Wife of Bingham Newland, esq of this place,
who with Meekness, Patience, and Resignation,
endured a lingering Consumption,
and died the 30th day of January, 1786, aged 31 years.

If conjugal affection and maternal tenderness,
If sincerity in friendship, and an open hand
towards the relief of indigence, claim the tribute of a tear,
Reader,
Thou mayst pay it to the Memory of her,
whose loss is severely felt
by her husband, her children, and her friends.

Near this

lyeth ISAAC MOODY, Gent.

Of this place,
who departed this life Nov. the 9th, Anno Domini 1728,
In the 55th year of his age.

Also, near this

lyeth REBECCA,

Wife of the above Isaac Moody,
who departed this life October the 13th, Anno Domini 1726,
In the 48th year of her age.

On the outside
of the opposite wall
is deposited all that was mortal of
JOHN VENTHAM,
the immortal part is gone, through the merits
of a crucified Redeemer, to join its
GREAT ORIGINAL.
This awful change was on the
23d day of March, 1775,
after a life of 29 years.

The nave or body of the church is very spacious; on each side of which are three clumsy pointed arches, supported on low round Saxon pillars, the capitals ornamented with rude sculpture. Beyond these pillars are side aisles; and above, an organ loft and gallery*.

The south aisle appears to be of the age of Henry VII.

The following inscription is placed on a handsome oval tablet, surrounded with naval insignias:

* Organ added in 1779.

TO
The Memory of
CHARLES MARSHALL, esq.
Near forty-five years Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.
He was a dutiful and loyal subject,
a brave and experienced officer,
a skilful and intrepid seaman,
an affectionate relation, a faithful friend,
and an honest man.
He died on the 28th day of December, 1803,
Aged 65 years.

This gentleman being early destined to the service of his country, was placed at the Naval Academy, at Portsmouth, to complete his studies, and in due time entered as a midshipman in the navy, in which situation he continued till 1759; when being entrusted with the care of the Sea Flower cutter, he happened to be at Flushing, when a messenger arrived over-land on his way to England, bringing dispatches from Admiral Boscawen, announcing his glorious victory over the French fleet under the command of Admiral de la Clue, in the Mediterranean. This messenger being extremely anxious to get to England, and having in vain applied to the masters of the packet boats for a conveyance, who all declined undertaking the passage, on account of a violent storm which then prevailed, he was referred to our young seaman, who impelled by zeal for the service of his country, the spirit of adventure,

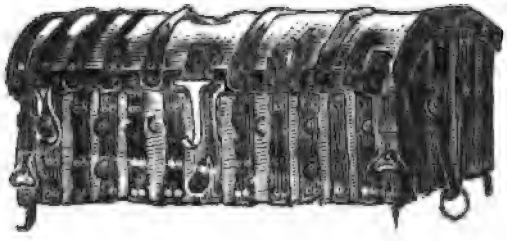
and the hope of promotion, did not hesitate to take him on board, and set sail in defiance of wind and waves. In the course of his voyage he passed through the fleet stationed in the Downs, under the command of commodore Boys, by whom he was brought to, and ordered on board the flag ship, when understanding the nature of the expedition, the commodore very kindly gave the young officer instructions to proceed to London, and also how to conduct the messenger and the dispatches properly to the Admiralty, so that he might not be disappointed of his well-earned and expected promotion.—This being duly attended to, he arrived in London early in the morning of Sept. 10th, 1759, and was that day, in reward of his zealous services, duly sworn, and received his commission as a lieutenant of the navy, being then twenty-one years old; and in this station he continued in actual service nearly thirty years*, in the East Indies, in the West Indies, and in North America, with a most unblemished character for courage and professional skill, yet ever out of the way of promotion; when his health declining, and being subject to the daily mortification of seeing his juniors promoted over him, he, about twenty-six years since, retired from active service (retaining his commission) to the comforts of an easy fortune. He was, as stated in his epitaph, in every respect, a dutiful and loyal subject, a diligent and experienced officer, a skilful and intrepid seaman, an affectionate relation, a faithful friend, and an honest man.

Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXIII. 1261.

* On board one ship, the Asia, six years, which he always asserted was a circumstance unparalled in the annals of the royal navy.

The north aisle is parted from the entrance to the church by a heavy wooden screen, and now much incommoded by the irregularity of pews, and the steps leading to the galleries above. In the centre of this aisle lie the remains of Thomas Aylward, the old rector, whose tomb, elevated about twelve inches from the pavement, was lately removed, and fixed upright in the wall, but his bones were not disturbed.

The vestry room is a little square building adjoining the chancel, through which is an entrance. In this room is still preserved the ancient parish chest, of equal antiquity with the church itself; it is of curious workmanship, bound round with iron hoops, and secured by three strong locks:



A bundle of loose fragments of the parish disbursements are the only *curiosities* we have been able to find in the chest; nor could we discover any literary production of a Chatterton or Rowley.

The square tower, embattled with pinnacles at each corner, is fifty-four feet high, supported on strong Gothic arches, springing from a cluster of pillars, and standing in the middle of the church, the work of the fourteenth century. The ascent is by stone steps, winding up a small corner tower. In a room below are hung six bells, which chime at stated intervals. From the top of the tower are beautiful and extensive views of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, and the neighbouring country.

The church would be sufficiently large to receive all the inhabitants of the parish, if the pews were to be made of equal size and uniformity, but at present scarcely one half of the inhabitants are accommodated. In 1798, this evil was endeavoured to be remedied,

and, on a petition from the parish, a faculty was issued by the bishop of Winchester, directed to certain commisioners to enquire into and ascertain the several rights to the seats in the church, and to consider of adding more for the general convenience of the parish. The commission was executed after much patient investigation, and the disputed claims partly settled, but the evil cannot be completely remedied till the church is new pewed.

Some of the ancient seats are still in being; and, round the walls are stone seats, for the reception of the poorer classes, now concealed by the side pews.

The pulpit stood against the south eastern pillars of the tower, and in the springing of the arch is a piscena to receive holy water, for the use of the officiating minister.

A plain stone font stands in the middle of the nave, removed from the north aisle.

There are entrances to the church at the west end, at the north end beneath a porch separated from the aisle by two arches, at the side of the south aisle, under covered porches, and into the chancel under a low arched door.

The church was evidently built at different periods; and though Domesday Book is silent respecting it, yet we believe that one existed at that time, and most probably comprised the nave and part of the tower. The top part of the tower is more modern, and its workmanship is easily distinguished from the lower part, which is propt by a massive buttress at the south-eastern corner. The chancel may be ascribed to the age of Henry III. the vaulting of the ceiling, as was customary in that age, being enriched at each intersecting arch with figures or carved foliage, and its windows appear of the same antiquity.

Various inscriptions on the pavement:

Here lies the body of Henry, son of Henry Carey, gent. and Jane, his wife, who departed this life, 21st of March, in the year of our Lord 1714-15, in the 17-18th year of his age.

Edward Battine, gent. who died, 2nd February, 1672.

Maria, the daughter of William Battine, gent. who died 20th Nov. 1705, aged 17 years.

Elizabeth Battine, daughter of John Battine, gent. who died 7th Nov. 1717, aged 75 years.

James Perrin, gent. died 11th July, 1730, aged 53 years.

William Symonds, gent. died 13 October, 1723, aged 27 years.

Mary, the daughter of William Peckham, of Lethorn, in the county of Sussex, esq. who died 7th July, 1710, aged 19 years.

The church yard contains an acre of ground, walled-in from the street, and has been elevated from it by an accumulation of the mortality of ages.

In Memoria Reverendi Isaaci Skelton,

Hic jacet Isaacus Skelton, et amabilis uxor,
Et cinis est unus quæ fuit una caro,
Anna duos neptisque hos inter contulit ossa;
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent,
Sic opifex rerum Omnipotens, qui trinus et unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

Anna Skelton, A. D. 1753, An. Æt. 52.
Anna neptis, A. D. 1766, Mensi 7 Æt.
Rev. Isaacus Skelton, A. D. 1773, 66 ann.

Optimorum parentum memoriæ sacrum, et qualis animi testimonium,
hunc lapidum posuere filii superstites, Anno Domini 1777.

John Lellyett, died 28th January, 1794, aged 69

Wing'd with hope, our souls transported fly,
And make their progress through the starry sky;
Delightful passage, sweet celestial road,
That leads us to our Saviour and our God.

William Gray, died 9th Nov. 1810, aged 52

Tho' kindness labor'd to assuage his pain,
And art had lent her soothing aid in vain;
No impious murmurs, no indecent strife,
Mark'd the last moments of his useful life.
Calmly resign'd, he left his cause to God,
And kiss'd with pious lips the friendly rod

Martha Page, died 14th July, 1808, aged 64

Here rests a woman, good without pretence;
Blest with plain reason, and with sober sense.
No conquest, she but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts essay'd, but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our own.
So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
So firm yet soft, so strong yet so refin'd;
Heav'n, as its purest gold by artists tried,
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman died.

John Martin, died 10th July, 1788, aged 67.

In vain do pompous tombs record our fame,
The best memorial is a spotless name;
This brightest gem with heav'nly splendor shines,
And darts a ray that spreads to distant times.

Edward Moore, died 16th April, 1803, aged 82,
Stonemason.

Reader, attentive view
This solemn ground;
Death has at every age
A victim found.
Oft hath the hand,
Which now hath lost its art,
Engrav'd the feelings
Of the friendly heart.
O may he sing,
With never-ending lays,
With saints and angels
God's eternal praise!

In Memory of
John Comer, who departed this life, the 22nd August, 1790,
aged 102 years and 6 months.

To the
Memory of Six Children, three Sons and three Daughters
of Thomas and Mary Polington, viz.

William, died 8th December, 1746, aged 18 years
Joseph, ... 21st 9
Charles,.... 21st 6
Sarah, ... 21st 4
Ann, ... 24th 2
Mary, ... 30th ..... 17 months.

Mrs. Mary Jaques, died 1st Nov. 1790, aged 73 years.

Death is the common debt
We all must pay;
Either when years are green,
Or hairs grown gray.
Let us prepare
Death's summons to obey,
And crown our night of life
With everlasting day.

John Fleet, died 5th March, 1784, aged 38.

How vain are all the joys of man below;
How soon they're chang'd by death's decisive blow:
At Heav'n's command the dearest friends must part,
And feel the pangs that rend the bleeding heart.

William Tiszard, died 15th March, 1763, aged 54 years.

Beneath this stone, among the silent dead,
Here rests a friend, who ne'er his trust betray'd;
Whose unrevealing tongue, and honest heart,
Did ne'er the secrets of his friend impart:
But soon, too soon, he lost his vital breath,
And fell a victim to the stroke of death.
Reader, his memory claims your pitying tear;
An upright, faithful Mason slumbers here.

The Parsonage House stands about a quarter of a mile south of the church, facing a western aspect, with views in front extremely pleasing. Adjoining is an excellent garden, with an old fashioned clipped yew hedge, and an orchard filled with old standard apple trees; and, at a convenient distance, the barn, stables, gate-room, and eleven acres of inclosed glebe land.

THOMAS AYLWARD, the first rector upon record, was contemporary with Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and employed by him as his confidential secretary. He appointed him one of his executors, and gave him a considerable legacy. According to tradition, Aylward had the honor of entertaining this munificent bishop as his guest at the rectory, and afterwards wrote the Life of his patron. Wykeham left a MS. professional work to Winchester College, which became specifically entrusted to the care of the warden for the time being, together with a MS. prefixed, containing an account of Wykeham's Life: the former being in the hands of Aylward till he died, came to his executor Exham*, from whence it is inferred only that the Life was written by Aylward: from thence they both descended in successive charge to the wardens, till Chaundler, warden, deposited it in the

* The Will of Thomas Aylward was proved in Doctor's Commons, but the original is lost, and only the registered copy remaining, written in abbreviated Latin.

custody of Waynfleete, bishop of Winchester; and, as Chaundler himself laments that he could never afterwards recover the sight of it, which he anxiously endeavoured to obtain, it is much to be feared it is now irrecoverable. A Life, like this, written by a confidential friend, would have been invaluable.

Aylward died 6th April, 1413, and was buried in the north aisle of his church, where he is represented in his clerical vestments, in prayer, with the following inscription:

Dne. in tua miserecordia confido.

Hic iacet Dns. Thomas Aileward,
quondm Rector, istius Ecclie, qui obijt
vj. die mensis Aprilis,
Anno Dni. Millo CCCCC. xiij.
Cui aie. ppicietur Deus, Amen.

Sis testis Xte, quod non iacet hic lapis iste,
Corpus vt ornet. sed mors vt pmediet.

LAWRENCE STONE, 5 and 6 Philip & Mary.*

ROBERT PYSTOR, 7 James I†.

FRANCIS RINGSTED is mentioned by Walker in his Sufferings of the Clergy, as rector of Havant, and, that his estate in Cromwell's usurpation, was sequestered, for which the commissioners brought him to a composition of £40. It appears by Mr. Stevens' MSS. that Mr. Ringsted had obtained thirty several orders for fifths, but could never get one of them obeyed, insomuch that it broke his heart‡.

JOHN BELCHAMBER was rector of Havant, 1658§.

WILLIAM BROWNE, inducted June 13, 1668||.

JOHN READE, A. M. inducted 9th Dec. 1669||.

* Court Rolls of Havant Manor. † Ibid.
‡ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 347.
§ Havant Register. || Ibid. || Ibid.

Dr. GEORGE HOOPER, an eminent and learned English divine, was inducted into this living March 4, 1670. He distinguished himself above his contemporaries by his superior knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the Oriental languages. He was chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, and afterwards to archbishop Sheldon. He passed through many important offices; and died, bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1727*.

JOHN LARDNER, A. M. inducted 22nd Nov. 1672: buried at Havant, 6th June, 1699†.

PETER EDGE, A. M. inducted 14th June, 1699‡.

ALEXANDER FORBES, D. D. prebendary of Winchester, inducted 16th December, 1702§.

* Havant Register. Gen. Biog. Dict.
† Havant Register. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

JOSEPH BINGHAM, A. M. inducted 6th of December, 1712, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in September, 1668; and learned the first rudiments of grammar at a school in the same town, under Mr. Edward Clarke.—In 1683, he was admitted into University College, Oxford, where he behaved in a very sober and studious manner. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1687, and soon after was chosen fellow of the same college; he obtained his master's degree in 1690, and was presented by Dr. Radcliffe to the Rectory of Headbourn Worthy, near Winchester, then of the annual value of £100, without any personal application. In this country retirement, and with all the disadvantages which he laboured under for want of useful and necessary books, he undertook a learned and laborious work, the first volume of which he published in 1708, under the title of Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church, in 8vo, which he afterwards completed in nine volumes more, containing twenty-

three books. He discovers in that work a prodigious fund of reading, especially in the Fathers; as, likewise, a great deal of judgment, sincerity, and candour; and shews what industry and diligent application are capable of doing. He published several other Works; but notwithstanding his great learning, merit, and other excellent qualifications, he continued only rector of Headbourn Worthy till the 6th of December, 1712, when he was collated to the Rectory of Havant, by sir Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Winchester. Mr. Bingham died 17th August, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the church yard of Headbourn Worthy. Though he had not the strongest constitution, he was a person of great industry and indefatigable application. He expressed, in his will, a dislike to a monument o'er his grave, but there was one intended with the following inscription:

Obstupesce Viâtor!
Venerandi hic conduntur cineres,
JOSEPHI BINGHAM,
Nati Wakefieldiæ apud Eboracenses,
Collegii Universitatis apud Oxon.
Quondam socii.
Cujus multiplicem si spectes doctrinam
Quam Scriptis prodidit,
Si exactam veteris disciplinæ et
Consuetudinum ecclesiasticarum notitiam,
Cyprianicâ ætate vel etiam Ignatianâ,
Moribus quoque primævis
Vixisse agnoscas,
Nisi quod non esset episcopus,
At væ sæculo meritorum immemori,
Et ingrato!
Cum qui patriarchatum in ecclesia meruit,
Non nisi Headbourn Worthy et Havanti, in agro Hanton.
Parochus.
Obiit decimo septimo die Aug.

Anno Christi, 1723.
Ætatis, 55*.

* Biographia Britt.

RALPH BADDELEY, A. M. presented by the crown in trust for the son of Mr. Bingham, 7th November, 1723*.

RICHARD BINGHAM, A. B. student of Christ Church, Oxford, inducted 10th December, 1727, and died on his birth-day†. He was buried in the chancel, with the following inscription on an oval tablet:

Juxta sepulti sunt
RICHARDUS BINGHAM,
Per 37 annos hujus ecclesiæ,
Rector dignissimus.
Et MARIA, ejusdem conjux egregia.
Obierunt
Hic. annis 61 jam completis,
Natali die 28 Augusti, 1764.
Illa, cum annum ageret 78,
Die 13 Septembris, 1780.

JOHN MITCHELL, B. D. inducted 1st Feb. 1765‡, distinguished as a profound mathematician, appointed one of the commissioners

* Havant Register. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

for ascertaining the correctness of Harrison's time-piece. He was in every respect a worthy character, and much esteemed.

DAVID RENAUD, A. M. born at Whitchurch, in Herefordshire, 1st August, 1730, o. s.—educated at a large grammar-school in Hereford, and removed to Brazen Nose College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship; he was presented to the rectory of Lewcombe, near Bristol; and afterwards, by the governors of Guy's Hospital, to the vicarage of Dewsall, in Herefordshire. Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester, presented him first to the rectory of Hannington, in this county, and then to the rectory of Havant, into which he was inducted 17th February, 1776, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life, greatly beloved by all the parishioners for his kind and benignant disposition. He died 28th August, 1807, and was buried in the chancel, with the following inscription upon a mural tablet:

Hic infra conditur
Quod mori potuit viri vere Reverendi
DAVIDIS RENAUD, A. M.
Per annos XXXI. hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris dignissimi,
Qui flebilis occubuit die Aug. XXVIII. A. D. MDCCCVII.
Annis LXXVII. modo completis.
Necnon ANNÆ,
Ejusdem conjugis eximiæ, quæ e vita decessit
Die Decembris XVIII. A D. MDCCCXIII.
Ætatis suæ LXXIX.
Etiam ANNÆ,
Horum filiæ dilectæ
Quæ ætate florente morte correpta fuit,
Nata die Oct. XI. A. D. MDCCLXVIII.
Mortua die Maii XVI. A. D. MDCCLXXXIX.

Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, extended his bounty to this church; by his will, he gave "unum vestimentum pro sacerdote diacono et subdiacono, cum capa etiam, et uno chalice*."

A piece of ground, called the church acre, lying somewhere in the parish, was given to the poor, to be under the direction of the minister and churchwardens; but no one can tell where it lies, and the name of the donor is forgotten.

* Lowth's Life of Wykeham.

The living is in the deanery of Droxford, and remaining in charge; having and exercising peculiar and exempt jurisdiction*.

In Pope Nicholas' Taxation, thus rated† :—

	Taxatio	Decima
Ecclia de Havehunte	26 13 4	2 13 4
Et est pensionar.	2 0 0	0 4 0

In the Abstract of a Roll, 33 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office‡:

Penc'ones Ecclia de Havent	2 0 0
In the King's Books§	24 6 0½
Yearly Tenths	2 8 7½
Easter Dues, but not regularly gathered	0 0 4
The Church Rate for 1813	129 13 9

* The person before whom the testament is to be proued is the bishop of the dioces, where the testator dwelled, or his officer, sauing in certaine peculiar iurisdictions, where by prescription or composition, or other speciall title, the probation and approbation of the testaments, of such as dwell and die within those places, dooth appertaine to the iudge of the peculiar. Swinburn on Wills, ed. 1590. p. 221.

† Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. Anno 1291. ‡ Monas. Anglic.

§ Bacon's Liber Regis.

BAPTISMS.

The first book in parchment begins 18th December, 1653, and ends 13th August, 1731. There appears no birth or baptism in 1670.

The second book begins the 15th August, 1731, and terminates 27th December, 1812.

The new register for baptisms, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament then commences.

MARRIAGES.

The first book begins 24th January, 1653, and from this time to the 24th June, 1657, there are thirty-four entries of marriages before justices of the peace, at Portsmouth—No marriage from 26th January, 1659, to 29th July, 1661—from 27th October, 1664, to 12th May, 1667—from 12th May, 1667, to 29th June, 1669—and from that date, to 4th May, 1673—and terminates 9th May, 1729.

We transcribe the following:—"Mr. George Hatton and Mrs. Elizabeth Belchamber were contracted in matrimonie before Mr. William Mitchell, justice of the peace, the second daie of July, 1656, in the presence of Mr. John Belchamber and Mr. Edward Broom."

Memorandum in the register:—"No marriage in 1697"

The second book begins 19th September, 1731—There appears no marriage from 9th May. 1729, to 19th September, 1731—and terminates 10th February, 1754.

The third book begins 16th August, 1754, and terminates 10th November, 1793.

The fourth book begins 26th Nov. 1793, and terminates 25th December, 1812.

The new register begins 31st December, 1812.

BURIALS.

The first book begins 8th January, 1653—no burial entered from a blank date, immediately following 22nd May, 1660, to 1662—none in 1669—and terminates 15th April, 1697.

"Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Belchamber, rector of Havant, buried 1st August, 1658."

Memorandum under the year 1662:—"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

"Henry Right, gent. one of ye company vnder Capteen Slingsby, was buried ye 11th of November, 1676."

The second book begins 7th August, 1698, and terminates 10th September, 1730; but in this book, as well as in the preceding, the names of the persons buried are so much injured by damp as to be illegible.

The third book begins 14th October, 1730—after a burial 21st May, 1758, there appears the following memorandum made in the register:—"The Register from this time, to June 20th, 1761, was destroyed by accident"—terminates 29th November, 1812.

There is a Catholic chapel at Brockhampton, under the care of the Rev. Richard Southworth, attached to the dwelling-house in which he resides, erected in 1752, before which time service was performed at the different houses of the Catholic families. The Rev. David Morgan was the first established minister, and was succeeded by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Talbot, assisted by the Rev. Philip Windham, the Rev. Richard Cornthwaite, the Rev. James Appleton, the Rev. John Earle, and the present worthy priest, who resigned a professor's chair in the English college at Douay, in Flanders, thirty years ago, to officiate in this sequestered chapel.

In the Pallant is a meeting-house for Dissenters, which has been of late much enlarged. The following inscription over the entrance:

ÆDES
DIVINO CULTUI
VIGENTE SACRA LIBERTATE,
SUB IMPERIO
GEORGII AUGUSTI
DICATA.
MDCCXVIII.

Leigh House has always attracted the notice of strangers, from the peculiar neatness and elegancy of its appearance, its forest scenery, and its rich and interesting views of the sea. It stands upon a gentle eminence, in a park of four hundred acres, of hill and dale, ornamented with timber and plantations. All that wealth could command, or art supply, has contributed to embellish this beautiful domain.

The house is substantially built, neatly finished, and comprises every comfort and conveniency in its domestic arrangements. The shrubberies are laid out with taste; and from its numerous wood-walks, at different points, are seen many interesting objects of the neighbourhood. The view of Havant Thicket from the hermitage, clad with ivy, upon the mount is of a more sedate kind, highly interesting from its deep shade in summer, its beautiful tints in autumn, and serving as a contrast to the more brilliant views of the sea and its islands.

The gardens are planned with great judgment, and furnished with pinery, hot-house, green-houses, and stoves, and surrounded with shrubberies and walks communicating in all directions.

The farm buildings, dairy embellished with old china, and pheasantry adjoining, are detached from the mansion, and contribute by their nice arrangement to render this estate one of the most delightful residences in the country.

Adjoining to the Leigh estate is Havant Chace* or Thicket, nearly encompased by extensive woodlands, and early stocked with

* Havant Thicket has been sometimes called a chace, which was a privileged place for deer and beasts of the forest, and not endowed with the liberties of the forest, nor enclosed, and frequently extending over other people's ground, and was governed by the common law. The beasts of the chace were the buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe.

Every man, in the Saxon times, was allowed to kill game on his own estate; but on the conquest, the king vested the property of all the game in himself. No person could make a chace, park, or warren, in his own freehold or elsewhere, to keep in it any wild beasts of forest, chace, park, or warren, without the king's grant or warrant, on pain of forfeiting the franchize into the king's hands. Manwood, 44 and 56.

fallow deer, that ranged without restriction over all the neighbouring forest. The timber belongs to the bishop of Winchester, but the tenants of the manor are entitled to herbage for their cattle, and pannage for their swine, during particular periods of the year, as settled by the customs of the manor*.

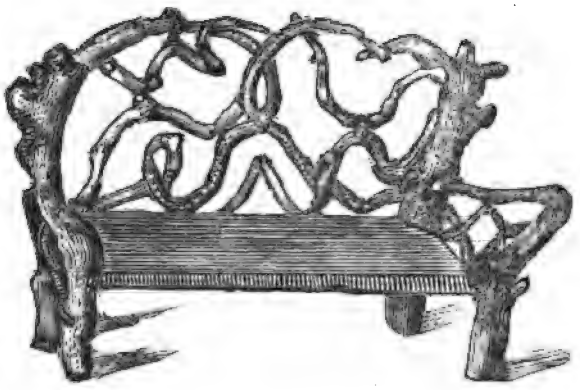
The thicket contains a thousand acres, of great inequality of surface, partially covered with oak timber, with spacious intervals or savannahs of pasture ground. Till lately it harboured a herd of fallow deer, the property of the bishop; a keeper was appointed over them, but all his vigilance, or the severity of the game laws, could not prevent their destruction, either by the farmers, when the deer wandered from their haunts into the neighbouring farms, or by other persons, who shot them in the thickest parts of the forest in defiance of the keeper. At the approach of winter, the springs and other marshy grounds are frequented by woodcocks and snipes†.

* Appendix, No. II. † A grouse was shot here in 1800.

Langstone harbour is formed by the island of Hayling, on each side of which is an arm of the sea, where the tide rushes in with a strong current, and forms a broad conflux of water between the island and Langstone.—The depth of the western arm at the entrance, during low water, is 8 feet; along the channel, at low water, 13 feet; the depth of the entrance to the eastern harbour, at high water, is 35 feet, and up the channel 30 feet; here the tide rushes in with greater impetuosity, and supplies not only the channel which leads to Langstone, but Itchenor, Dell Quay, Bosham, Fishbourn, and Emsworth harbours, at each of which places here is sufficient depth of water for the various trading sloops, brigs, and colliers.

The hamlet of Langstone stands at the entrance of the ford or wade-way, and contains three mills, twelve houses, and a public-house. The new mill contains excellent machinery; but the principal ornament of Langstone is a beautiful garden, embellished with grottos, shady walks, and chairs of grotesque workmanship.

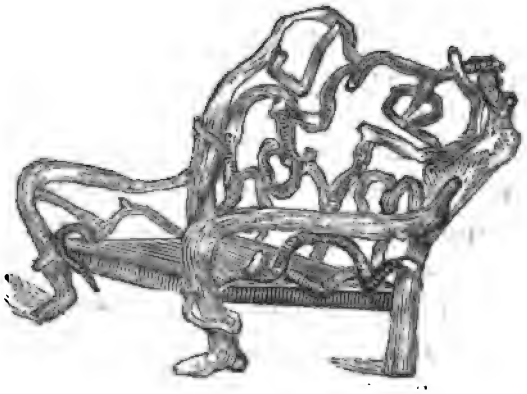
T. King del. et sculp. Chichester.



The ingenious owner has contrived to embellish a level piece of ground, behind the hamlet, with rustic ornaments of various kinds. At the termination of a coach road, with a shrubbery on either side, we unexpectedly arrive at a Grecian temple, constructed with great simplicity, with thatch and the bark of trees, where slumber, unconscious of their happiness, his pigs.—From hence a great variety of shady walks communicate with the rustic chairs, of twisted and tortured workmanship; from one of these, through a vista formed by hawthorns and honeysuckles, is an

interesting glimpse of the sea, with vessels passing and repassing. Beneath an umbragious filbert hedge is the hermit's grotto, from whence the cares of the world are wholly excluded, and every object around invites contemplation. A walk from the hermitage leads to a branching elm tree, on the sea shore, which commands a fine view of the west harbour, Porchester castle, and the Isle of Wight, and, towards evening, the setting sun, with its lustre upon the waters, renders the scene delightful:

Quid purè tranquillet—— Hor.



T. King del et sculp Chichester

Fort Cumberland was erected at the entrance to the western harbour, which it commands, about seventy years ago; and underwent a complete repair in 1785, when a trader, from the Thames, brought about three hundred prisoners, and lodged them in the fort. In 1801, there were about seven hundred prisoners, confined in two hulks, the Ceres, an old Indiaman, and La Fortunée, a French fifty-gun ship. The prisoners were confined in these hulks during the night, but in the day time were brought on shore to exercise their respective trades and employments, for which purpose convenient shops were built. Many of these people were confined for life; others for a term of years, according to the nature of their offences; their treatment was regulated by their behaviour, but they were often mutinous, and it required a strong military guard to restrain them in the violent exertions they made to regain their freedom*.

* For the more effectual punishment of atrocious offenders, these prison ships have been provided, where they might be kept secure, and employed in hard labour, in any public works, upon the banks or shores, under superintendants. 19 Geo. III. c. 74.

Dr. Edward Bayley, a physician, who formerly lived at Havant, gives the following account of an earthquake, which was noticed here 25th October, 1734:—

"Between three and four o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt here; the shock was so considerable as to be observed by one or more in most houses of the town. I happened to be awake at that time and perceive the bed shake under me, with a quick, tremulous motion, which continued about two or three minutes; then ceased, and after a very short intermission was repeated in the same manner, and lasted about the same space of time. I was at first much surprized at such an unusual phenomenon, but upon a little recollection concluded it must be an earthquake, and was soon confirmed in my conjecture by the concurrent observations of my neighbours, and afterwards by accounts of the same sort from many other places, in some of which it seems to have been more violent than here. Several persons in this place say they not only perceived the shaking of their beds, but also the rocking of their houses, together with a rumbling noise of drawers and the like moveable goods in their chambers and other rooms. I am strongly inclined to think the progressive motion of this earthquake to have been from East to West, because it appears from the best accounts I have yet had of it, that it was observed earlier East than Westward, and likewise extended further from East to West, than North to South. It may not be amiss to take notice of some re-

markable phenomena which happened before and after, as well as some circumstances which immediately attended this earthquake, most of them agreeing with those signs which have been observed by the learned to precede or accompany former earthquakes, in those and other parts of the world. It is observable, that we have had of late more rain and wind for several months successively, than for many years past, especially from the beginning to the middle of this month, about which time it cleared up, as the weather suddenly became very cold, with frosty mornings, the wind blowing generally pretty hard from North-West. On Wednesday, the 23rd, the cold abated considerably; it was cloudy, but we had no rain that day. The 24th was very calm, with rain most part of the afternoon, though the mercury stood at $30\frac{3}{10}$; it continued very calm all night, and rained hard for sometime before and after the earthquake happened, but it soon cleared up and we had a strong gale of wind, which rose within half-an-hour, afterwards it continued blowing hard all the forenoon. At four in the morning I observed the mercury continued at $30\frac{3}{10}$, the spirit of wine at $55\frac{4}{10}$, having risen about five degrees since the last cold weather*."

This is not the only earthquake which we have to mention. On Saturday morning, 30th November, 1811, about a quarter before three o'clock, we were visited by a smart shock.—

* Philos. Trans. No. 444, p. 362.

The concussion was so violent as to awaken many people from their sleep, and cause considerable alarm. It was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise. The centinels on duty, at Portsmouth, confirmed the account. At Fratton it was so severe, that many got up, and left their houses; it was also very strongly felt at Gosport.

In 1755, a heap of treasure was discovered in an old house, formerly occupied by the Woolgar family. The following receipt records the discovery:—

9th September, 1755, Received of Mrs. Deborah Ventham, by the hands of Mr. James Andrews, fifty-three pieces of old gold coin, and one other piece of the like coin, by the hands of John Morey, all which weighs twenty-seven guineas, and half of a guinea, which was found by the said John Morey and his servants, in digging for a foundation, in order to build a chimney in the dwelling-house of the said Deborah Ventham, situate in Havant, in the county of Southampton; and which is my property, as Lord of the manor of Havant, in the said county. Witness,

JOHN MOODY, Lord of the said Manor.

The population of Havant may be known from the census, taken in 1811, when the following statement was made:—

Inhabited houses	357
Families	398
Uninhabited	6
Families employed in agriculture	139
Ditto as handycraftsmen	177
Independant	82
Males	851
Females	973
Total	1824

	£.	s.	d.
Poors' Rate, in 1800,	996	0	0
Ibid in 1813:—			
Single rate at 6d. in the pound, ..	84	14	9
Eighteen single books in the year.			
Highway Rate (1813):—			
At 1s. in the pound,	181	13	4
If a second rate, at 6d.	82	3	2
If a third rate, at 3d.	41	1	7
Land Tax redeemed (1817)	128	17	9
Ditto unredeemed,	115	12	9

	£.	s.	d.
Expences of keeping the poor for 1783	498	0	1
——————————— 1784	496	17	0
——————————— 1785	425	0	9
Money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction,	58	0	11
Nett expences for the poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliament,	375	19	8
Expences of law business, orders, & examinations.	15	5	1
Journies of Overseers & attendances on Magistrates,	2	7	11
Money expended in setting the poor to work, ..	108	8	3
Nett money annually paid for the poor*	415	5	0

The poor house is a large old building at the lower end of the West-street. In 1814, it was occupied by 8 men, 12 women, 12 boys, and 12 girls.

The boys and girls pick oakum, when any employment of this kind can be had; at other times go to farmer's work. The oldest boy, 14 years old, generally at service before that age: the oldest girl, 17 years old, but being a criple, still remains in the house.

A person in the house employed to teach the boys and girls to read, the usual number of hours every day.

* Abstract of the Return of the overseers, according to 26 Geo. III.

The men and women live in separate apartments: are allowed for breakfast, bread and cheese, and beer. Dinner—meat six days in the week, alternately hot and cold; and on Thursday, a bread and cheese dinner. Supper —bread and cheese, and beer.

A master and mistress to superintend are allowed £30, ℔ annum, and house room and provision, and fire and candle.

About fifty out pensioners, who receive weekly pay, from 2s. to 10s, according to their number of children, their wants, infirmities, or age.

Annual expence of supporting the poor, £1700, being ten rates, at £168 each. This heavy expenditure might be lessened, if the paupers were properly employed.

The poor, for a series of years, have been a great and increasing burthen to the parish.

The sea offers a constant supply of wholesome and nutritious food, and under necessary regulations, many of the poorer inhabitants might obtain a comfortable livelihood.

Part of the waste might be brought into cultivation, by those who cannot be employed by the farmer, from whence another source of income would arise; and from the united efforts of the workman of the soil, the fisherman, and the indigent artisan, the poorer classes of society might be supported.

A Friendly Society, or society of good fellowship, was established in 1750, and in its most flourishing state, consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven members, and its funds in the strong box amounted to £200. At one time it maintained seven superannuated persons, at 4s. per week each, besides paying the bounty money for several of its members who were drawn for the militia; but notwithstanding the saving it was to the parish, the longer the society continued the poorer it became. Some of the younger members withdrew themselves, and formed a society of their own, not being disposed to contribute to the relief of age or indigence, without considering that they might become old or indigent themselves.

The remaining members were chiefly old men; the strong box was shut up, and the society expected its dissolution, as there were no younger members to keep up the succession. At length, the surviving members, dwindled to twenty-eight, their funds to £131, and as the purposes of this institution were not likely to be answered any further, the society dissolved itself, after a political existence of 64 years; and divided the fund between them, £4..11..4 each.

In 1776, several of the inhabitants formed themselves into a society, called the viduarian society, for the better support of their widows; and various articles were framed for their mutual benefit. The society continued to flourish a few years, and would have answered the end of its institution, and proved a source of comfort to many distressed families, had not the fund been too soon anticipated, and the principal expended before any interest was suffered to accumulate.

The Fishery at Langstone harbour, formerly a great resource to the poor, is now unfortunately on the decline; its chief produce is carried away by stranger fishermen, before it reaches maturity, leaving to the native fishermen only a scanty subsistence. The oyster is equally scarce, as the brood are caught up by large dredging boats, and deposited in secure places off the Mother Bank, where they remain till they obtain a sufficient size for the epicure. This harbour also produces mullet, base, turbot, sole, cod-fish, whiting, whiting cole, dabs, plaice, flounders, eels, congar eels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, which are retailed through the adjoining parishes.

There are six trading sloops in the harbour, from 30 to 70 tons, employed in the corn trade.

From fourteen to eighteen hundred chaldrons of coals are annually brought into Langstone harbour from Newcastle and Sunderland.

Warblington.

Rowland's Castle, a small hamlet on the north border of the parish, at the extremity of the beautiful avenue leading to Stansted House, and nearly surrounded with woods and rising grounds. From the remains of an ancient building, it evidently acquired the name of *Roman* Castle; and, in after ages changed into that of *Rowland's*, as more congenial to the sentiments of the vulgar, who supposed it to have been the residence of a famous warrior, for such is the village tradition.

The building, which gave name to the hamlet, stands on the south side of the green, contiguous to Mayze Coppice; the time of its erection unknown, having never been noticed,

as we can find, by any of our topographical writers. Respecting the nature of this building, much must be conjecture; it has lain in ruins for ages, and nothing now remains but a few foundation walls to bespeak its former importance. The vestige of a foundation, consisting of regular masonry, and probably that of the keep, still exists, and forms a quadrangle of 20 feet in the inside, surrounded by walls, 8 feet in thickness, with an entrance at the west. In the corner of this apartment is an excavation, about 3 feet square, nearly filled up with rubbish, which has been the subject of much conjecture. Some pretend, that hidden treasure has been discovered; and, that it was formerly closed with an iron door. On examining it more minutely, it appeared to communicate to a drain or sewer, still visible on the outside of the walls. The building is overgrown with bushes and underwood, which renders a minute inspection of it a work of great labor. The whole space was, probably, surrounded by a double vallum, which still remains on the east, south, and west sides,

with out-works extending to the westward, at which part was the entrance; but the surface of the ground to the north having undergone considerable alterations, it is now difficult to ascertain whether the vallum was originally continued or not. A large excavation having been made for the purpose of obtaining chalk has hastened its decay; and the parts composed of flints, and forming a kind of bastion, have been undermined, and fallen into the pit beneath. The mound, supporting the keep, was evidently raised by art, and, perhaps, with the earth dug from the inner vallum. From the materials used in the walls, and the stile of the building, we must conclude them to have been of Roman origin.

To the south, on the verge of Mayze Coppice, at a short distance from the above, were discovered the remains of a Roman building, which stood on a beautiful eminence, rising with a gentle ascent from the little valley beneath. In tracing the ground plot, we discovered an apartment, 18 feet by 14, with the

pavement entire, consisting of red brick tessera, 2 inches square; the plaister on the side walls still perfect, composed of lime, tempered with powdered brick, a cement much used by the Romans, and with which they composed their durable pavements. This apartment appears to have been the principal one in the whole building, and was considerably ornamented, as pieces of stucco, painted in fresco, were found amongst the rubbish. Adjoining to this was one of smaller dimensions, supposed to have been the sudatory, or sweating bath, from finding an entire earthen flue, with several broken fragments, a portion of lead pipe, and various brick tiles, with their edges turned up to serve as funnels or flues, and placed under the floor to convey heat. Near the supposed entrance was another building, 20 feet square: this might have been a cold bath, as the Romans made it a common practice to use the cold bath immediately after the sudatory. To the eastward was a third building of larger dimensions, the site plentifully strewed with charcoal and fragments of

pottery. Amongst others we discovered part of an earthen vessel, capable of holding 12 gallons, impressed in the inside with the marks of fingers over the whole space.

The foundations are now torn up, and the site of the buildings sown with corn: no further discoveries can therefore be expected to be made.

From these buildings a causeway, with a fosse on each side, extended in a south direction, towards the sea coast; and several other earth-works, now levelled with the plough.—Near the old farm house was a small barrow, which we opened, but discovered nothing save a quantity of charred wood, and a small fragment of pottery, marked with crescents.

On other parts of Mayze Coppice we find black earth, with marks of burning, and innumerable fragments of pottery; a proof that a manufactory of earthen ware was carried on here.

The above ruins, at Mayze Coppice and on Rowland's Hill, no doubt, were in possession of the same proprietor, and formed a Roman station of no small importance. From hence we have endeavoured to trace a track way to Chichester, the Regnum of the Itinerary; it is conjectured, and from respectable authority, that it passed south of Stansted House, from certain irregularities in Lisle's Wood, by the old Pack Horse, inn, and following the lane, south of the park fence, to lord Halifax's Tower; and is again found between Racton House and the park; but as no traces of it can be seen on Hambrook Common, the present road from Racton Park to Funtington has been supposed to occupy the original site, and connected from thence with the ridge, which runs through Lavant towards Chichester, called the Devil's Dyke.

The Romans were early acquainted with the district which lies betwixt Chichester and Portsmouth: this is evident from the barrows, potteries, and earth works, still

remaining. At the east entrance into Havant was a pottery, and probably a dwelling attached to it: among the ashes have been found various copper coins in fine preservation; but the principal station was at Warblington Castle, adjoining to which is a strong intrenchment, containing four acres, with a vallum and fosse of great depth, still perfect.

Rowland's Castle lies two miles higher up in the parish, and tradition reports that it had a subterraneous communication with the station at Warblington; but we have never been able to discover traces of any kind of communication, either under or upon the surface. At this place several potteries were established, and the manufactured goods were no doubt brought down to the sea shore for exportation. The buildings there discovered must have been the residence of the superintendant and his workmen; the situation was not calculated for a villa, or residence of a person of note, from its bleak, barren, and dreary aspect.

Coins found at Rowland's Castle*:

Dioclesian—*ob*. Head, with a radiated crown, and a sceptre, surmounted with a ball, bearing an eagle displayed.

IMP. C. DIOCLESIANVS. P. F. AVG.

rev. a naked figure, with a spear in the left hand, and Jupiter's thunder in the right; on the ground in front an eagle, and in the space behind the figure the letter A.

IOVI. CONSER AVG. G.

ex. S M. H.

Flavius Valens—*ob* Head, with a band of pearls.

D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG

rev. a Roman Soldier, his right hand pressing down a bound captive, his left supporting a military ensign, which the Romans called Labarum.

GLORIA ROMANORUM.

ex O F. I.

P. Licinius Galienus—*ob*, Head (bearded) with a radiated crown.

GALIENVS AVG.

rev. a stag passing along.

CONS. AVG.

Flavius Valerius Constantius—*ob* a Head, laureated.

FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS. NOB. C.

rev. Ceres, with cornucopiæ.

GENIO. POPVLI ROMANI.

Flavius Valentinianus—*ob*. a Head, crowned with a band of pearls.

D. N. VALENTINIANVS. AVG

rev. a female figure, winged; in her right hand a chaplet, in her left a branch of palm

SECVRIETAS REIPVBLICAE. CONS.

ex. OF. II.

* After the departure of the Romans, the villa fell into the hands of Saxon invaders, who converted it into a fortress; and its castle, and towers, and battlements, were in a perfect state in the reign of Henry II. who passed several days there in hunting and amusements.

Lyttleton's Hist. Hen. II.

On Emsworth Common we trace a strong bank and ditch, which crosses the common from south-west to south-east, and appears to have been a boundary of territory, or covered way of communication, evidently the work of the Britons, and deserving of notice*. At John North's Hole is a square intrenchment, where the vallum continues wholly on one side, which denotes the bank to have been a boundary line, and the work of the Romans.

At the western part of the common, near the Well Springs, is a bank of black gravel, extending about 30 yards from north to south, some part of which is broken in upon by an inclosure.

At Prinsted Bank was another Roman pottery, the traces of which are still discernible.

Some works of the Britons, which we have to notice, is the long tumulus or barrow, upon the eastern part of Portsdown, called Bevis's

* Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Ancient Wiltshire.

Grave. A few years since, in digging away part of the chalk, three skeletons were discovered within 12 inches of the surface, and a broken spear, lying by their side.

Another long barrow has been lately opened on Portsdown, near the Telegraph, extending from east to west about 80 yards, and in breadth about 15 yards, containing twelve skeletons, some deposited in cists, while others were placed only on the surface of the chalk, and the barrow raised by throwing up the contents of the fosse on each side. The last discovered skeleton occupied a cist to itself, by way of distinction, but too short for its length, and remained in a perfect state. In one of the skulls was a British arrow head; while other of the skulls betrayed marks of contusion, the effects of a battle. This tumulus might originally have extended beyond the turnpike road, as bones have been discovered in an eastern direction, and also to the west of the barrow.

The parish of Warblington is scarcely noticed in Domesday; yet it appears by that record, that "Warblitetone, in Hantescire," belonged to the manor of Borne, which was part of the possessions of Roger de Montgomery, the favorite soldier of William the Conqueror.

The ancient family of Warblington came into this parish during the reign of king John, and the name of William de Warblinton first occurs in the Book of Escheats and Custody of Wards:—Terra Willi. de Moncellis in Villa de Cu'pton. ptinent. ad marescautium Dni. Regis et respondet Willo de Warblinton de x lib."

"Manerium de Warblinton est escheata Dni. Regis sicut Terra Normanor, et valet xv lib. et inde habet Mathus, Filius Herbti. x lib. et Willus de Agocillum, C. solid."

"Willus de Warblinton tenet Silefield de Dno. Rege, p. Serjant Marescautie Dni. Regis, et valet x lib. et ipse eam tenet hereditarie."

* Bibl. Harl. 313. Plut. v. 28. F. p. 32.

Tradition informs us, that the last male of this ancient and respectable family had two daughters, who succeeded as co-heiresses to the estate, and resided in the castle in a state of celibacy; and to the piety and munificence of these ladies we are taught to consider ourselves indebted for the foundation and endowment of the church of Warblington. After this period a branch of the family removed to another part of the county, and the manor of Warblington passed into other hands; but the following notices are preserved in our historical records.

Upon an aid being granted to Henry III. in the 29th year of his reign, it is recorded in the great Pipe Roll, that William de Warblington was rated at two marks and a half for one knight's fee, and the fourth part of one fee of ancient feoffment.

Thomas de Warblington was sheriff of the county, from 26 to 33 Edward I. except the 30th; and from 1 to 5 Edward II*. He held

* Fuller's Worthies.

the manor of Shirefield in capite, " per servicium essendi Marescallus de Meretricibus in Hospitio Dni. Regis, et dismembrandi Malefactores adjudicatos, et mensurandi Galones et Busellos in Hospicio pdcti. Dni. Regis."— After his death, Edward III. in the 44th year of his reign, confirmed this manor to Iohn de Warblynton, his son and heir, subject to the same tenure*.

In the inquisition taken after the death of Iohn de Warblynton, 49 Edward III. it was found that he held the manor of Shirefield by the service here mentioned; and the same was found on the death of his widow Katherine, 5 Henry IV. but in 8 Edward IV. on the death of William Warbleton, esq. this tenure is not mentioned. It has been supposed, that the word Meretrices, in this tenure, is not to be understood in its literal sense, but synonimous to Lotrices or Puellas, and some very ingenious and plausible arguments are employed to that effect by the late Mr. Manning, in his History of Surry; but Mr. Lysons cites from sir Henry

* Archæologia, XV. App. 398.

Spelman a passage out of the Liber ruber Scaccarii, to prove that the word is to be taken in its literal sense.

William de Warblington was sheriff of the county, 12 Henry IV*.

The name of William Warbleton occurs in the list of gentry in this shire, returned into the Tower by the commissioners, 12 Hen. VI†.

Thomas Warbleton, sheriff of the county, 29 Henry VI*.

The estate having escheated to the crown, Henry III. gave the manor of Warblington, with the hamlets of Empsworth, Estney, and Watlington, to Matthew, the son of Herbert, and his heirs in fee‡, who resided most probably at Rowland's Castle.

Matthew Fitzherbert was one of the barons that stood firm to king John and his son, and did them both eminent service. He was slain by the Welsh, about 29 Henry III.

* Bibl. Harl. 259. Plut. v. 28. C. p. 68. † Fuller's Worthies.
‡ Fines, 7 Ed. II. memb. 1.

Herbert, a son of Matthew, inherited the estate at Warblington*.

Henry III. by his Charter, granted to Herbert, the son of Matthew, free warren† in Warblington‡. In another charter he granted to the same Herbert a market, fair, and free warren, in Empsworth and Warblington‖.

In 1380, granted to Ralph de Monthermer, who married Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. and queen Eleanor¶. She was married at 18 years of age; and surviving Gilbert, earl of Clare, her first husband, she made choice of one of her husband's retainers§. Afterwards, sir John Montague, father of the third earl of Salisbury, died in possession of

* Collins' Peerage, III. 271. ed. 1779.

† Warren, a place privileged by prescription, or grant of the king, for the preservation of beasts and fowl, viz. hares, conies, partridges, and pheasants, and need not be inclosed—Manwood, 44. Pennant says, roes, hares, rabbits, partridges, rails, quails, woodcocks, pheasants, mallards, and herons.

‡ Cart. 15 Hen. III. m. 7.

‖ Cart. 23 Hen. III. m. 5. Arms, gules, 3 lions rampant, or. Collins.

¶ Dugdale's Baronetage. § Weever's Fun. Monuments.

the manor of Warblington. He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of sir Thomas Monthermer, lord Monthermer in Essex, the only son and heir of Ralph de Monthermer*.

Sir John de Montague, his successor, distinguished himself at the siege of Bourdeilles, in France; and an historian of that period relates, that "he proved that day a most hopeful young warriour, being always in the hottest medley, and doing wonders in arms†." This earl was chief of the Lollards, and in the heighth of his zeal caused all the images in the chapel of Shencle to be thrown down. He was afterwards concerned in a plot to restore Richard II. and lost his head at Cirencester, 5th January, 1400, when his estates became forfeited to the crown‡.

Thomas Montague, his eldest son, was the greatest hero of the age. Henry IV. having compassion on his youth, and the low estate

* Collins, II. 67. † Barnes' History of Edward III.
‡ Walsingham.

to which he was reduced by the attainder of his father, granted him the manor of Warblington*. He was afterwards appointed seneschal of the Duchy of Normandy; and during the reign of Henry V. and the regency of the duke of Bedford, became renowned for his skill and bravery, " the dread of hys enemies, and honor'd of hys frends; by whose wit, strength, and pollicie, the Englishe name was much fearfull and terrible to the French nacion; was bothe painfull and diligent, redy to withstand thynges perilous and imminent; prompt in counsail, and with no labour beweried; nor yet hys corage at any tyme abated or appalled†." This brave and accomplished soldier fell at the siege of Orleans, 3d Nov. 1428; his body was brought into England with great pomp and solemnity, and buried at Bisham, in Berkshire‡; leaving only one daughter and heir, Alice, wife of Richard Neville, in whose right he inherited the earldom of Salisbury||.

* Pat 2 Henry IV.
† Hall. 92. b. 104.
‡ Stow, 369.
|| Collins, II. 79.

12th May, 32 Henry VI. a lease of the manor was granted by Robert Danby, justice of the court of King's Bench, and other feoffees, to this earl of Salisbury and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Alice, for the term of twelve years, rendering yearly a red rose*.

Sir Richard Cotton, knight, comptroller of the king's houshold, was in possession of the castle, and the manors of Warblington and Emsworth, during the reign of Henry VIII. and transmitted these possessions to his posterity†.

* Madox's Formulare Anglicanum.

† Henry Cotton was born at Warblington, in this county; being a younger son unto sir Richard Cotton, knt. and privy counsellor to king Edward VI. queen (whilst yet but lady) Elizabeth, being then but twelve years of age, was his godmother He was bred in Magdalen College, in Oxford; and was by the queen preferred bishop of Salisbury, when she pleasantly said, that formerly she had blessed many of her godsons, but now her godson should bless her; reflecting on the solemnity of episcopal benediction. He was consecrated 12th November, 1598, at which time William Cotton (of another family) was made bishop of Exeter, the queen merrily saying, (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well *cottoned* the west By his wife, whose name was Patience, he had nineteen children; and died May the 7th, 1615. Fuller's Worthies of England, Hantshire, 1662.

George Cotton, esq. in a subsidy granted to queen Elizabeth, in the 20th of her reign, was rated £50, for his lands*.

In 1666, Richard Cotton, esq. of Bedhampton, married Elizabeth Lumley, daughter of the hon. John Lumley, esq. of Stansted, and had by her five children, four of whom survived him. By his will, dated 1692, he gave all his estates to William Cotton, esq. his surviving son, charged with the payment of legacies†. This gentleman resided at Watergate, and dying unmarried in 1736, appointed his nephew, Thomas Panton, esq. devisee.

† Bibl. Harl. 366. Plut. v. 30. C. fol. 137.

† Sir R. S. Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere, in Cheshire, is a descendant of the Cottons of Warblington, and his arms the same.

The Castle of Warblington, embosomed amongst trees, occupied the site of the original mansion of De Warblington; and, from the materials and style of building, seems to have been erected by the earls of Salisbury, who made it their principal residence during those short intervals of repose the warlike barons were permitted to enjoy.

The castle formed a quadrangle, deeply moated round on every side*, with an entrance from the west, over a draw-bridge, and beneath an arched gateway, flanked with turrets at each corner; a porter's lodge to the south, and an armoury to the north. The south quadrangle comprised the chapel, 42 ft. by 32; and the great hall, 58 feet by 32, once the scene of ancient festivity and baronial pride; communicating at one end with a small

* The moat which extends round the castle is 30 feet wide, and communicated eastward with a large fish pond, and also with the fosse of the Roman station. In cleansing out the castle moat, the ancient sewer was discovered which drew off the water, and in the south-western angle of the moat the foundation of a building, 10 feet square.

cellar, and at the other with the buttery, kitchen, cellar, and brewery; and from hence were the dishes conveyed to the buttery-hatch, within the screen of the hall. The state apartments were at the northern quadrangle, and a gallery and sleeping-rooms above. The whole comprising a mansion, designed for security and splendor, in which the owner might defend himself and his dependants against a sudden attack, as well as exercise the old bountiful hospitality. In the midst of feasting and revelry, if we trace a picture of ancient times, we might suppose the warder watched at his station, and not unfrequently announced approaching danger by his horn. The apartments of the castle were numerous, for the reception of the lord and his family, friends, and retainers; and the cellars and stores vast and capacious, for the salted beeves and muttons. An old English baron lived in state and splendor, and never appeared beyond the castle gate without his retainers at his heels, with their blue coats and badges.

The stone of which the castle is faced was brought from the Isle of Wight, as is evident from the fossil shells found in it, which correspond with those in the island. The mouldings and other ornamental parts were formed out of stone brought from Caen, in Normandy, and, from its fine grain, preferred to that of Portland. The ruins at Netley Abbey, and also the Priory of St. Dionysus, in the neighbourhood of Southampton, exhibit the same materials. The interior part of the walls consisted of brick*.

The following description of the castle was written in 1633, when in a perfect state, and inhabited by sir Richard Cotton. In less than 20 years afterwards it was reduced to a heap of ruins.

"1633. The site of the principal manor house of Warblington is a very fair place, well moated about, built all with bricks and stones, and is of great receipt, built square; in

* A glass bead and several copper coins have been found amongst the ruins of the castle, but we could not learn whether Roman or British.

length 200 feet, and in breadth 200 feet, with a fair green court within, and buildings round the said court; with a fair gallery, and divers chambers of great count, and four towers covered with lead, with a very great and spacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, and all other houses of office whatsoever necessary for such a house; with a very fair chapple within the said house, and the place covered all with tiles and stones; and there is a fair green court before the gate of the said house, containing two acres of land; and there is a very spacious garden, with pleasant walks adjoining, containing two acres of ground; and near to the said place groves of trees, containing two acres of land; two orchards, and two little meadow platts, containing eight acres; and a fair fish pond near the said place, with a gate for wood, and two barns, one of five bays, the other of four bays, with stables and other out-houses.

The castle was in a complete state in 1633. The Cotton family adhering to the royal cause, was a sufficient inducement to Cromwell, to dismantle their castle; but lord Clarendon mentions nothing about it, nor any of the writers of that period. The common people believe that Oliver Cromwell destroyed it. This is said to have been the fate of most of our castlelated mansions. There is every reason to believe that the Cottons continued to reside there till the

period of Charles' death. Sir William Waller, or sir Arthur Haslerig, who visited Chichester, most likely sent a detachment of troopers to dismantle it, when the Cottons took refuge in an old farm-house belonging to them at Bedhampton, near the church, where they resided many years. The castle was not wholly destroyed; one beautiful tower was permitted to stand, as well as the arched gate-way, and walls of several of the apartments: a lasting monument of the effects of fanaticism and rebellion.

The present dwelling-house is evidently that part of the old building which contained the domestic apartments, kitchen, cellars, and brewery. Its walls are of immense thickness, and well cemented together. Part of the baron's hall still remains, converted into a stable.

After the castle was dismantled, its materials were eagerly sought after; and it is certain, that various buildings at Emsworth and

Havant were built out of the ruins. In pulling down a malt-house, in Emsworth, several ornamented stones were found, which formed part of the murrion of some large window, probably belonging to the castle.—Warblington-street, in Portsmouth, is also reported to have been erected from the same materials.

The ruins, standing in the neighbourhood of the church and sea shore, exhibit a picturesque effect—its mouldring gate-way*, clothed with ivy of luxuriant growth, and its remaining turret, appearing above the elms, once the scene of feasting and revelry, now silent and sequestered—

> But time has been, that lifts the low,
> And level lays the lofty brow;
> Has seen this broken pile complete,
> Big with the vanity of state. DYER.

* Vide Frontispiece.

The Manor of Warblington is co-extensive with the parish; the estates held under it are copyhold of inheritance, subject to a heriot on death or alienation, and fine on admission.—The widow is intitled to her bench, and the youngest son inherits. A court is held annually for the manor, at which a keeper was appointed to look after the eggs produced on the Island of Foley, lying midway between the channels which flow to Emsworth and Langstone*.

* This little islet forms the high ground between the channels; and many years ago was used as a decoy for wild fowl, and proved a source of great profit to the renter of Warblington Castle farm. A pond occupied part of its surface, and in the breeding season the various sea fowl deposited their eggs amongst its high grass unmolested, its only inhabitant being a goat, which for many years was sovereign of the whole Island."

This lonely isle, no human inmates own,
No worthy heroes train'd to high renown,
Nor hedge, or tree, e'er mark'd the direful spot,
Nor e'er has vent'rous man here built his cot.
Sometimes a solitary goat is left confin'd
To browze the scanty blade, and brave the wind;
Like Crusoe, monarch of his drear domain,
Like him, no friend to sooth his anxious pain;
Forlorn he spends his dreary life alone,
And all his joys are fix'd on number one. ANON.

The Manor of Emsworth, comprising the town of Emsworth and its suburbs, is copyhold of inheritance, subject to a heriot on death or alienation, and fine on admission.—The youngest son inherits, according to the custom of the manor, and the widow is entitled to her bench.

Warblington Rectory Manor extends over a few cottages, gardens, and closes of land, granted out to several tenants, by the lords, rectors for the time being, each tenement, being granted to three persons to be held for life in succession one after the other, on death, surrender, or forfeiture, subject to a fine on admission, and an annual quit rent. These copyholds are supposed to have been formerly part of the glebe, and granted out by the rectors during the rebellion.

Manor of Wade, or Lymbourn—Lord Chidwick Pawlet, who possessed this Estate, was the third son of lord Pawlet, of Basing, and governor of Portsmouth, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. William, son of the above,

was interred within the communion rails of the parish church of Eling, Hants, with a brass monument over him.

May 2, 1739, Thomas Jervoise, of Herriad, esq. by will devised this estate, with Rowland's Castle, and purlieu, to trustees, to be sold for the payment of debts and legacies.

March 18, 1752, the manor of Lymbourn, Wade Court, and Rowland's Hill, were sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery to Mr. Robert Bold, for £2620, the annual value of which amounted to £113..13..9½.

This manor holds no court, there being no copyholds under it.

Warblington Church stands a short distance south of the castle, nearly surrounded by large spreading elm trees, beneath which are rich and interesting views of the sea.

The body of the church is 50 feet long, and 40 feet wide, consisting of a nave, and side aisles, separated by arches, resting on pillars. Those on the north side are solid and unornamented, 8 feet in height, including the bases

and capitals, and 2 feet in diameter. The arches on the south side are supported by groups or clusters of pillars of singular elegance: in the centre of each group is a small octagon pillar, which is surrounded by four other pillars of Sussex marble*, placed at right angles; the bases which connect these groups are neatly moulded, as are the capitals, and the latter have also additional ornaments. It has been supposed, that this singular distinction in the pillars, which support the arches, was intended to shew the part which the pious foundresses had in building the church.

Each aisle is terminated by a small chapel, or oratory, 8 feet square, and originally separated from the church by a screen, and furnished with a piscena for holy water.—The windows are elegant, but differ from each other: in that of the south oratory is a barbed rose, which might have been the arms of some distinguished person, whose remains are just by, perhaps De Warblington's.

* The whole composition of which is small turbinated shells.

In each oratory is a stone coffin, of ancient shape; the one on the north being opened was found to contain human bones, and upon removing the rubbish, we collected four skulls, and many other principal bones, but from the whole a perfect skeleton could not be formed. These, no doubt, were the remains of the four priests, for on the top of the coffin was represented the pastoral staff.

In the south oratory is a tomb of undoubted antiquity: under a gothic arch, lies the effigy of a lady, with her head resting on a pillow, and her feet supported by a lion. The stone coffin was discovered by workmen employed to repair the church, placed immediately without side the chapel, directly in a line with the tomb, and between the pillars which support the arch. The top of the coffin, which had formed a part of the old pavement of the church, and had been for ages concealed by pews, was plain, without inscription or ornament. On removing the top, we discovered a perfect female skeleton, and, being cleared

Size of the Tomb 9 Feet in length

T. King del. & sculp. Chichester

from the dust, measured 6 feet; the right thigh bone had been broken, and healed up before the decease of the person, whom we believe to have been one of the foundresses of the church. Under this persuasion, the coffin was left open a few days for the inspection of the curious, who were not permitted to disturb its contents, and then closed up in the presence of the rector.

On removing the pews in the north aisle, we discovered a niche in the outside wall, which contained a stone coffin, 7 feet long, on the top of which lay the figure of a lady in grey marble, and more ornamented than the preceding; on removing which we found the remains of a female skeleton, but much decayed by the damp, the teeth were however perfectly sound and beautiful, and the fine ringlets of hair in great preservation. From this circumstance we are justified in concluding this to be the tomb of the other foundress, both of whom have lain here 450 years and upwards.

All the stone coffins are of similar make, but of various lengths from 5½ to 7 feet, and in general, measure at the head 2 feet over, from whence they lessen to the feet, where they measure 12 inches, and are made of one solid stone, hollowed out for containing the body, with receptacles for the head, neck, and shoulders, arms, legs, and feet, particularly and exactly formed.

The chancel contains several memorials of the Salisbury family. The pavement originally consisted of small tiles, about 6 inches square, and inlaid with a yellow composition*.

* The period when painted bricks became the ornaments of our places of worship is not clearly ascertained Mr. Dallaway, in his Anecdotes of the Arts, imagines them to have been prepared for the kiln by the monks. This seems a reasonable conjecture, as they were persons, possessed of considerable ingenuity, and their leisure enabled them to display a taste in composing such ornaments, for the pavements before the altar, and other places of superior sanctity about the churches. Those decorated with armorial bearings were evidently designed as compliments to the great men, who became benefactors to the several religious foundations. Many of those ornaments, that possess nothing remarkable, were intended to be placed in fours, that number making out the figure Others were apparently designed to form a motto, but as only three letters remain, no information can be obtained as to its tendency. Letters of this form appear to have been discontinued on the great seal, after the reign of

These tiles are of the same kind, and many of them of the same pattern, as those in Wykeham's monument. They are now carefully preserved, cleansed, and relaid in a more regular manner with Portland stone. Those with the eagle, represent the crest of sir William Montague, who in 1335, accompanied Edward III. into Scotland, and as a reward for his signal services, the king granted this crest to be added to his coat of arms, and those of his heirs for ever*.

On the south wall of the chancel, is a square stone, containing the figure of a circle in the centre, with a line drawn to each side, but we are ignorant of its meaning.

Henry VI. as those on the seal of his successor, Edward IV. were widely different. In the ruins of Titchfield Abbey were a variety of mutilated fragments, and two nearly complete of the same patterns; and, as a similarity has also been observed at Wykeham's shrine, in Winchester Cathedral, we are led to conjecture, that the several patterns were not confined to one edifice, nor perhaps to one order, but displayed in various parts, at the will of the artists The formation of these ornaments was, probably, in the following simple manner: in the first stage, the brick received a concave impression of the pattern it was to bear, which was filled up with a different coloured earth; after which the whole surface was polished, and, in some instances, glazed.

* Knighton, Decem. Script. Col. 2565.

In the chancel are the following inscriptions:

Here lyeth interred the body of
RICHARD COTTON, of Bedhampton and Warblington, esquire,
Son of George Cotton, esquire, and
Elizabeth, daughter of sir George Symonds,
and husband to Elizabeth, daughter of the hon. John Lumley, esquire,
and sister to the
Right hon. Richard, lord viscount Lumley, of Stansted,
now earl of Scarbarg,
who piously departed this life, the 28th of March, A. D. 1695.
Maritum amantissimus, patrum generosissimus, omnibus justissimus.

Here lyeth FRANCIS COTTON,
Son unto Richard Cotton, of Warblington,
and unto Elizabeth, his wife,
who was daughter unto John Lumley, son unto the lord Lumley,
of Stansted,
who departed this life, the 25th of September, 1687,
Ætatis suæ, 12o.

Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES NORRIS,
formerly of Portsmouth, but late of Emsworth, in this parish, gent.
who died on the 19th day of January, 1782, aged 65 years.
And also of ANNE,
Relict of the above, and some time patroness of this church,
who died on the 12th day of December, 1811,
in the 85th year of her age.

The church has undergone but little change since the æra of the reformation, as it still exhibits traces of the Catholic worship; and the confessional, now the vestry, is easily pointed out, by a communication with the chancel, as an opening in the wall still remains, through which the priest, standing at the altar, might see the penitent coming into the sacristy or confessional.

In 1800 the church underwent a complete repair, and sanctioned by the bishop, was new pewed throughout in an uniform and commodious manner, with single pews only, and the pavement was re-laid in the chancel, affording accommodation to the parishioners.

An entrance to the church on the west, under a porch, lately removed; another entrance on the north, beneath a wood-frame porch of solid timber, and of great antiquity, apparently designed for the use of the castle; there is also an entrance for the priest into the chancel.

The turret is supported by handsome gothic arches, and contained three bells with the following inscriptions:

pau: ora: nro.
now: Aw: 191.
wi: u: s.

Two of the bells, having been considered useless, were removed at the time of new pewing the church.

The church yard contains about an acre and half of ground, having received an addition to it from off the manor farm, which was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, 19th October, 1809. South of the church stands a venerable yew tree, which has lent its sable shade for many centuries, and measures 26 feet in circumference*.

* Seeing that trees be often planted, to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the church, parsons are prohibited from cutting them down unadvisedly, but to repair the chancel, or the body of the church. 35 Edward I. Stat. 2.

The rustic muse has produced the following effusions:—

John Lear, 21st June, 1796, aged 21.

Here let a parent fond inscribe a stone,
The last frail tribute to a duteous son;
Say, sprightly youth, dost thou on life presume?
Observe the date, and tremble at this tomb.
To health, nor strength, nor youthful vigour trust;
Behold! here Death has laid them in the dust.

William and Robert Underwood, children, died 10 and 20th November, 1798.

Twice hallowed dust this humble place contains,
Where two sweet children blend their dear remains:
The storms of life with them no war can wage,
Sad wrecks of youth, of manhood, and of age;
While o'er the parent stock the tempest blows,
These tender children here shall find repose.

William Horwood, who lost his life with four others, his crew, in the Unity sloop, on the Kentish Knock, 1778, aged 15.

When jarring elements my bark assail'd,
All strength was feeble, and all efforts fail'd:
Ye mariners, who plough the briny wave,
And all the horrors of the tempest brave,
Let my disastrous fate attention claim,
Life's best security's a virtuous aim.

Ann Palmer, 20th September, 1801.

While faithful earth does thy cold relics keep,
And soft as was thy nature, is thy sleep:
O may this pious, humble tribute prove
A parent's sorrow, and a parent's love.

John Tier, drowned 15th August 1791, aged 3 yrs. 11 mo.

Thus, when with care we've nurs'd a tender vine,
And taught the docile branches where to twine;
An eastern gale, or some pernicious frost,
Nips the young tree, and all our labour's lost.

Sarah Green, 8th September, 1801.

Here in soft slumber, lull'd to rest
She sleeps, by smiling visions blest,
That gently whisper peace;
Till the last morn's fair opening ray,
Unfolds the bright, eternal day,
And wafts her into bliss.

Mrs. Ann Peckham Beale, died 16th August, 1811.

Forgive, dear shade, the tributary tear,
That fain would keep thee in remembrance here;
Forgive the friend, who (still intent to save
Thy modest virtues from the silent grave)
Would fondly trace, e'en from thy earliest years,
Thy blameless path along this vale of tears,
And echoes back from the approving sky,
"Behold! thy faithful record is on high!"

The advowson of the rectory and perpetual presentation to the church, was appendant to the manor, and remained in the family of Cotton, from the time of Edward VI. till 7th December, 1764, when it was sold off by Thomas Panton esq. to John Unwin, of Tooks Court, gent. who in the same year presented to the rectory the Rev. Samuel Torrent, M. A.

On the 17th of May, 1777, John Unwin conveyed the advowson to the Rev. John Ramsey, rector of Stanford Dawley, Berks.

On the 15th November, 1786, it was conveyed to Mrs. Anne Norris, who presented the present rector, on the 15th of April, 1789.

On the 1st January, 1794, Mrs. Norris conveyed the advowson to Richard Barwell, esq. who afterwards conveyed it to the present incumbent, now the patron.

The Parsonage House stands pleasantly in the midst of the glebe, at a short distance from the old castle and church, looking out upon the harbour, over the terrace and lawn,

and sheltered on the north and east sides by venerable oaks. Scarcely any traces of its former antiquity remain, its gothic doors and windows having been long since removed. The house contains drawing and dining rooms, a library, apartments, and domestic offices; a large and productive garden and orchard, communicating with a spacious drying ground, and to the west, a coach-house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings. Till very lately the glebe lands were detached from each other, but by judicious arrangements, are now encircled within a ring fence, divided into enclosures.

The rector is entitled to the great and small tythes of the parish, the value of which has by late inclosures been so much improved that the assessment in 1817 greatly exceeded the valuation in 1789. The castle farm pays a modus to the rector in lieu of tythe*.

* Great and small tythes consist of all corn, grain, hay, wool and lamb, besides fruit, vegetables, and agistment, and are compounded for by the year, by the respective occupiers.

WILLIAM DE VLEBURIGGE presented to the living of Warblington in 1282*.

RALPH SMALPAGE died rector of this parish 6th May, 1558, and was buried in the chancel, with the following representation, engraved upon black marble, fixed in the wall:

BEFORE THIS MONVMENT LYETH BURYED THE BODYE OF RAFFE SMALPAGE, LATE CHAPLE. TO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE ERLE OF SOVTHAMPTON LORDE CHAVNCELOR OF ENGLANDE, AND PARSON OF THIS CHVRCHE. OBIIT 6 DIE MAIJ. A$_o$. DOMINI. 1558.†

* Register Book of John Pontessera, bishop of Winchester.

† The arms, an escutcheon within an orle of martlets. These arms were borne by sir Thomas Erpingham, who was warden of Dover Castle in the reign of Henry IV.

Pennant's Tour from London to Dover—Monthly Mag. 1805, p. 535.

Mr. PAYNE was rector during the civil war, and a great sufferer when Cromwell drove the regular clergy from their livings. It is not improbable that he might have been superseded by his successor, John Harrison, who married for his second wife, Ann, the daughter of Anthony Prowsse, the usurping rector of Alverstoke, and, perhaps, had imbibed the same principles*.

JOHN HARRISON, 1644, Geo. Cotton, esq. patron.

SEBASTIAN PITFIELD, 1677, Geo. Cotton, esq. patron†.

* Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

† This is the rector alluded to in the ghost story, told in the Observer, No. 71, [vide Appendix] and stigmatised with unjust severity as a libertine and a murderer; but from the best information that can be now obtained, he appears to have been a respectable character, wore his gown, and often amused himself inoffensively; he discharged the duties of his office with great regularity, and presided at the vestry meetings of the parish, as is shewn by his signature in the old vestry book; from whence it is to be inferred that he was equally attentive to the other part of his duties; nothing is shewn to the contrary, and, in charity, let us believe him to have been irreproachable in other respects. The tale rests on the authority of Mr. Wilkins, the curate, who seems to have been

RICHARD BRERETON, 1690, Rd. Cotton, esq. patron. He was also rector of Westbourne, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of that church.

VINCENT BRADSTONE, 1721, buried 6th of March, 1739-40, William Cotton, esq. patron. This gentleman left three daughters, one of whom died unmarried 1757; another married Mr. James Wingham, and died s. p. 1784; the other married Mr. John Phipps, and died s. p. 1799.

SAMUEL DUGARD, A. M. 1740, was presented by Mr. Panton, to hold during the minority of Mr. Slaughter, at whose request he resigned the living, and became afterwards minister of Gosport chapel, and subsequently vicar of Westbourn, where he is buried in the middle

as much a gossip as any Aubrey of the age. The situation of the house favoring the practice of smuggling, then very prevalent, and for which purpose it is known to have been used in the absence of the former rectors, some nefarious smugglers might have given rise to the story, the better to conceal their traffic.

aisle of the church, with the following inscription:

The Rev. SAMUEL DUGARD,
Vicar of this Parish,
departed this Life February 17th, 1776,
Aged 72 years.

JOHN SLAUGHTER, 1752, buried 17th June, 1764, on the north side of the communion table. Thos. Panton, esq. patron.

SAMUEL TORRENT, A. M. 1764, died 3rd April, 1789, Thos. Panton, esq. patron. This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Mr. Torrent, rector of St. Giles's, Reading: he was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow; was perpetual curate of Edgeware, presented by lord Coventry, who was related to his first wife; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Mr. Briscoe, and widow of Mr. Child, banker in London. Mr. Torrent died at Bath, s. p. and was buried in St. Giles's Church, at Reading.

WILLIAM NORRIS, A. M. inducted 14th May, 1789, on the presentation of Mrs. Ann Norris.

Warblington is a living remaining in charge—

Is rated in the King's Books	19	9	4½
Yearly Tenths	1	18	11½

In Pope Nicholas' Taxation thus rated*:—

	Taxatio			Decima		
Ecclia de Warblington.....	25	6	8	2	10	8
Et est pensionar.	0	10	0	0	1	0
Vicar ejusdem	4	6	8	0	8	8

The other deductions from the rector's income are—

An annual quit rent payable to the lord of the mannor	0	9	0
Land Tax (since redeemed.....			
Poor Rate.....			
Highway Rate			

BAPTISMS.

The oldest register of baptisms appears to have been about 1660, the time of the Restoration, and contains the entry of several baptisms as far back as 1631, and continued to 1660, fairly written in the same hand, from which it is conjectured that the old registers were lost during the civil war, and this register was begun by inserting such names as could be collected of persons, baptised during that interval, this remark applies equally to the registers of marriages and burials which are bound up in the same book, and commence in the same manner.

* Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. p. 211

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The registers are lost irrecoverably for a long series of years previous to this period, and it seems that when Mr. Harrison came to the living he endeavoured to supply the loss of the register for a few years preceding his induction; the entries which he made were the result of enquiries in the parish, and he recovered as many entries as his parishioners' memories could furnish. There is no register in Mr. Payne's hand writing, it is therefore probably he took the register books with him when driven from his living.

In 1660, the entries of baptisms proceed with tolerable regularity to the 25th January, 173¼.

The next register commences 2d May, 1736, after an interval of fifteen months, and is continued to 6th January, 1760, with the following chasms:—from July to December, 1744—from October, 1745, to March, 1746.

The next register commences January, 1760, and is continued to 18th October, 1787, regularly and correctly kept.

The next book commences 8th November, 1787, and is regularly kept until December, 1808.

The next book commences January, 1809, and is continued to the end of the year 1812, when the new register books, as directed by the Act of 52 Geo. III. take place.

MARRIAGES.

The most ancient register of marriages commences with the entry of several marriages from 1644 to 1660, which being all written in the same hand, and apparently at the same time, are presumed to be recorded from the best information that could be procured of such marriages having been solemnized during the above period, and afterwards continued to March, 173⅛.

The next book on paper commences April, 1736, and is continued to February, 1754. The leaves of this book are so much damaged and injured by damps, that some of the entries are not legible.

The next book commences in May, 1754, in pursuance of the act 26 Geo. II. c. 33. and is regularly kept until October, 1792, and in good preservation.

The next book begins in January, 1793, and continued to the end of the year 1812.

BURIALS.

The entries of burials commence in 1647, and are continued in the same hand writing until 1660; from which time the entries appear to have been made, as occasion required, to the end of the book, which concludes 9th March, 173$\frac{4}{5}$, and no omission appears.

The entries of burials in 1658, 1663, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, and 1673, are unusually frequent, and mark an uncommon mortality in those years.

The next book commences 14th April, 1736, and is continued with apparent accuracy, and without interruption, till December, 1759.

The next register commences 8th February, 1760, and kept regularly till its conclusion, 11th July, 1787.

The next register commences 27th July, 1787, and is regularly kept till the end of the year 1808.

The last commences at 1808, and concludes with 1812.

* Goodman Pescod buried 9th October, 1708.
Goodman Austin, of Rowland's Castle, buried 27th March, 1709.
Goody Harding buried March 26, 1713.

The town of Emsworth is built at the extreme corner of the county towards Sussex, upon a knowle, adjoining the sea, and rose from a fishing hamlet to its present populous and flourishing state.

In 1801 the place contained 1171 inhabitants
In 1813 it contained 1358
which shews an increase of 187 souls in a period of 10 years.

In 1789 the inhabitants erected a chapel, by subscription, for the performance of divine worship, dedicated to St. Peter. The officiating minister is maintained by a stipend arising from the rent of pews. The Rev. Daniel Davies, B. D. is the present minister.

The foundation stone, marked D. O. M. was laid by the rector of the parish 10th July, 1789. In digging the foundation the workmen found a small brass cross, about 3 inches long, opening with a joint, as if intended for the reception of some costly relic.

Emsworth is the principal mart for shipping and its present flourishing state is owing, in great measure, to the number of vessels it employs.

At Emsworth and Itchenor, two revenue cutters were generally stationed, and these have been so diligent in the discharge of their duty, that very few contraband goods were dispersed through this part of the country, in comparison to an earlier period, when smuggling was carried on with greater impunity.

The oldest fisherman in the place has the care of boomage, or fixing booms to denote the channel, for which he receives 1s. annually from each vessel belonging to the port, and the like sum from every strange vessel that enters the harbour.

In the reign of Henry II. the fishery at Emsworth paid to the lord of the manor 8s. 8d. per annum.

The fisheries are comprised in two arms

of the sea, distinguished by the names of the eastern and western harbours, and were formerly of great value to those inhabitants upon the coast, who exercised the employment of fishing, and who were enabled to support their families without assistance from the parish, by the profits of their boats; but from the great destruction which of late years has been made in the brood, spawn, and fry, of fish, bred in these harbours, the fisheries are now become unprofitable, the loss of which is felt by the public, as well as the individual employed in the fishery: and for this there can be no remedy, unless the legislature passes an act to regulate the period of fishing, and the size of fish to be caught, as applicable to these harbours.

The fishermen are deprived of their bread by fishing smacks from the eastern coast, which, from their size and superiority of sailing, sweep the bottom of the sea and take away every oyster, and their success encourages them to defy the native fisherman, or run down his little boat, which gets en-

tangled with the trawling tackle of the smacks. This unlawful fishing began about twenty years ago, from Portsmouth and Southampton westward, and from Rye and Hastings eastward, by the arrival of fifty sail in a season; each smack three or four hands on board, working six or seven drags, and catching as many tubs in a tide, each tub from six to seven hundred market oysters, or one thousand of different sizes. The smacks then drag for, and carry away all the stubs, brood, spawn, and fry, of every description, and by such close dragging the food or nutriment, as well as the protection of the infant brood, is carried away to the great injury of the oysters, and depriving them of their natural support. It is certain, that by carrying away the refuse of stones, shells, and weeds, the spit of the oyster is taken away also, which must destroy the future produce.

The native fishermen are, therefore, not only deprived by these intruders of their former means of subsistence, but the community are sufferers, and, in a short time, this harbour,

which produced oysters of great size and flavor, will yield no profit whatever.

Oysters have been caught in the harbour 4 inches over, as broad as a biscuit; but the market oyster is 2½ inches. In the memory of an old fisherman, 24,000 oysters have been caught in one tide, and sold at Portsmouth for 2s. 6d. ℔ thousand*.

* An account of the oysters caught at Emsworth, and shipped on board smacks, in the season of 1788, independant of home consumption:

Masters	*Bushels*		*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
Spanderman, ...	650	at 4s. 6d.	146	5	0
Ditto	650	4s. 6d.	146	5	0
Lemon, ...	600	4s. 8d.	140	0	0
Caige, ...	650	4s 0d.	130	0	0
Underwood, ...	400	4s. 6d.	90	0	0
Brand, ...	350	4s 9d.	83	2	6
Ditto	460	4s. 9d.	109	5	0
Mumford, ...	333	4s 0d.	66	12	0
Ditto	300	4s 0d.	60	0	0
Spergen, ...	455	4s. 9d.	108	1	3
Sanford, ...	430	4s 0d.	86	0	0
Newman, ...	440	4s. 0d	88	0	0
Heath, ...	693	4s. 0d.	138	12	0
Carter, ...	256	4s. 0d.	51	4	0
Driver, ...	368	4s. 0d.	73	12	0
	7,035		£1516	18	9

The oyster season begins 5th of September, and ends 12th of May, after which period the oysters are milchy and unwholesome. Mullets, base, herrings, and gore fish, are caught in the summer season, from the 25th March, till the 29th September. Flounders, turbot, souls, dabs, and prills, are caught in the winter season, which begins 5th October, and lasts till January.

For the better regulation of the fishery a court, or committee of respectable inhabitants, was formerly held at Emsworth, once a year, at which the fishermen attended, but this has been discontinued many years.

The following is a correct account of the fishing boats employed in the two harbours:

EASTERN HARBOUR.

Emsworth	30	Fishbourn	3
Prinsted & Nutbourn	3	Dell Quay	3
Thorney Island	1	Birdham	3
Chidham	1	Itchenor	2
Bosham	25	West Wittering	10

WESTERN HARBOUR.

Langstone	5	Kingston	12
Hayling North	6	Shut	5
Sinar	12	Bedhampton	7

Laws relating to Fishing, in or near the Sea.

Every person, who shall set up any new wear along the sea shore, or in any haven, harbour, or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven or creek, shall, on conviction before one justice or mayor, forfeit for every offence £10, half to the king, and half to him that shall sue, to be levied by the constables or churchwardens by distress. 3 J. c. 12. s. 2.

Every person, who shall willingly take, destroy, or spoil, any spawn, fry, or brood, of any sea fish, in any wear, or other engine or device, shall forfeit for every offence £10, in like manner. s. 2

Every person who shall fish in any haven, harbour, or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven, harbour, or creek of the sea, with any draw net or drag net under three inches mesh, viz. 1½ inch from knot to knot, or with any net with canvas, or other engine or device, whereby the spawn, fry, or brood of sea fish may be destroyed, shall forfeit such net, and also 10s. for every offence, half to the poor, and half to him that shall sue. ib.

Not to extend to any net of lesser mesh only for taking of herrings, pilchards, sprats, or lavidmair. ib. s. 3.

By a subsequent statute, if any person shall use at sea on the English coast, any trawl-net, drag-net, or set net, for catching of any fish (except herrings, pilchards, sprats, or lavidmair) with the mesh less than 3½ inches from knot to knot, or with a false or double bottom, or shall put one net behind another, he shall, on conviction, after summons before one justice where the offender resides or shall be found, on oath of two witnesses, in one month after the offence, forfeit the same, and £20, half to the informer, and half to the poor,

by distress. For want of sufficient distress, to be committed to gaol for 12 months, and the nets to be burnt. 1 G. s. 2. c. 18.

If any person shall bring to shore, or expose to sale, any fish less than the following sizes, from the eyes to the extent of the tail, viz.

Bret or Turbot	16 inches
Brill or Pearl	14
Codlin	12
Whiting	6
Base and Mullet	12
Sole	8
Place or Dab	8
Flounder	7

he shall forfeit the fish to the poor, and also 20s. half to the informer, and half to the poor, to be levied in the same manner, for default of payment or of sufficient distress, to be sent to the next house of correction, or other common gaol of the county, to be severely whipt, and kept to hard labour six days and not longer than fourteen; persons aggrieved may appeal to the next sessions. ib.

But by the 33 Geo. II. c. 27. bret or turbot, brill or pearl, although under the above dimensions, may be exposed for sale, so as the same be not sold by retail for above 6d. a pound. And if any greater price shall be demanded or taken, or such fish shall not be weighed and measured if required, the same shall be forfeited, and the offender shall also forfeit 20s. to be recovered or mitigated, and applied as directed by the act of 1 G. s. 2.

Towards the close of the year, when the inclemencies of the season force the water fowl into the harbour, every one is busy in arranging his sporting apparatus to attack the feathered strangers; not the severest frost or the bitterest north wind can intimidate the gunner, who watches through the night, or attends the shores regularly at day break and dusk; but the best time is twelve o'clock at night, at low water, when the birds are feeding upon the mud, which enables the gunner to crawl upon his hands and knees in search of them, directed by their cries, and carrying a mud-stock gun upon his shoulder, of ponderous weight, which generally carries five ounces of shot.

A few years ago, a fowler came from Dover, and resided with his wife and family in a little sloop, anchored off Pilsea Island; he ventured with his little boat in every situation, and explored the various fowl that frequented the coast, his boat being just sufficient to contain him at full length, and in this posture he

moved himself along in every direction; his instrument of destruction was 9 feet in length, rested upon the stern of the boat, carrying a pound of shot 150 yards with certainty, and in one winter, (1799) he earned £100. The fishermen, unable to excel him, called him the Gunner; and, in summer, he used his nets with equal dexterity.

In 1739, during the severe winter, a swan was shot in the harbour, with a brass collar round its neck, through which was cut the letters R. U. I. The collar was sent to the duke of Richmond for his inspection.

The tide in the harbour was observed to flow and ebb twice in a very short time, during the memorable earthquake at Lisbon.

A fair is held by charter, on the eve of St. Thomas à Becket, the patron saint of the parish, and another on the Monday in Easter week.

The following is a brief memorial of John Barrow, a native of this place, who commenced his career as a fisherman; he then set up a school, and continued in it for some time, and afterwards gave it to his brother George. As soon as he reached London he commenced author, and published a Treatise on Navigation, a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, with a Supplement, and numerous plates, those upon Natural History coloured, 3 vols. folio, and a History of England, 10 vols. 12mo.

The parish formerly contained the tythings of Emsworth, East Leigh, and Nytimber, but the last mentioned tything is blended with the others, and now forgotten.

The common was an extensive tract of land, lying at the northern part of the parish, containing about 650 acres, the greater part of which was covered with oak timber, and the lower part with bushes and furze, and saturated with wet. In 1805 an inclosure of this common was first agitated between the

lord and his copyhold tenants, and an act of parliament was obtained in 1810 for that purpose, and 371 acres, covered with fine growing timber, were allotted to the lord, in lieu of all his claims to the remainder of the common, amounting to 280 acres, which were allotted as freehold, to the copyholders, in proportion to their claims; every proprietor of a copyhold house, rated in the poor book at £5, received one share, and every proprietor of copyhold land rated at 40s. entitled to the same. The commissioners, in pursuance of the act, 20th December, 1810, made the different allotments; and from that time to the present very great improvements have been made, and the greater part of it brought into cultivation. By a clause in this act Cold Harbour Green, containing 6 acres, 3 rood, 19 perches, was reserved to the inhabitants of the parish of Warblington, as a place of amusement for ever*.

* "And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to set out and allot a certain portion of the said common called Cold Harbour Green, not exceeding seven acres, as and for a place of amusement for the inhabitants of the

The prospects from the upland part of this district are of unbounded extent, and of great richness and variety. From hence, the blue hills of the Isle of Wight, with the intermediate scenery of Hayling and Thorney Islands, are seen to great advantage; and the white sail on the distant ocean, with the pleasing irregularity of sea coast, complete altogether a most interesting picture.

Mayze Coppice is an instance of what may be accomplished by an industrious and persevering man; and, owing to the continued exertions of the farmer, a wild and barren

said parish of Warblington for ever, and to sell and dispose of such allotment by public or private auction to such person or persons as shall be willing to become the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and to convey the same unto such purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs and assigns: but upon condition nevertheless that the said purchaser or purchasers shall constantly feed the same with cattle, and shall not upon any account plough, sow, break up or convert the same into tillage, or lay dung or any other manure thereon from the fifth day of April until the twenty-ninth day of September in each and every year, nor erect buildings of any description thereon, nor place ricks or nuisance of any kind on the said ground, but that the same shall and may from time to time, and for ever hereafter, be used by the inhabitants of the said parish, as and for a place of amusement, without interruption."

track of land was recovered from the barbarous state in which it had remained for ages to its present flourishing condition. A few years since it was completely overgrown with bushes, and almost impassable, except by a few intricate tracks, and from whence probably it derived its name. In the progress of making the improvements, in grubbing up the bushes, and in removing the rubbish, were first discovered various ruined foundations, the superstructure of which had been removed long since. This was the site of the Roman station, comprising a villa, bath, and pottery, with various earth-works raised about it in different directions, but now levelled with the plough.

There are two fairs at Rowland's Castle, one on the 12th May, for horses, toys, and pedlery, and from the pleasant time of the year when it is held, and the beauty of the surrounding country seldom fails to attract crowds of people. The other on the 12th of November, for horses and pigs.

Soon after the commencement of the 18th century smuggling increased along the sea coast to an alarming heighth: the smugglers committed great excesses, and, as they thought it no crime to rob their king or their country, they soon believed it was no sin to plunder and destroy their neighbour's property. The mischief they did met with no restraint, and no effectual check was opposed to their audacious proceedings.

The common people met with too much encouragement to resist the employment of smuggling: the master smugglers contracted for the goods either abroad, or with the owners of a cutter, and the teas and brandies were landed at a place and time appointed: the master smuggler hired a certain number of riders, who were paid a high price for each journey, and allowed all expences and half a bag of tea, and, as they sometimes made two or three journies a week, the profits of the rider were very considerable; but the practice of drinking hard, the severity of the employ-

ment, and the hazard they constantly run, more than counterbalanced the advantages.

The smugglers generally made their appearance, loaded with goods on horseback, in a formidable troop, in different parts of the coast; and at Rowland's Castle, from its contiguity to almost impenetrable forests, they were harboured in perfect safety. It was at this place, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the following melancholy transaction took place, nearly seventy years since, but still fresh in the recollection of the old inhabitants, and which caused in the minds of every one the most lively interest:

In September, 1747, John Diamond, with other smugglers, went over to Guernsey, and purchased a quantity of tea; on their return, they were taken by a revenue cutter, and the tea was lodged in the custom house of Poole.

The smugglers incensed at meeting with this loss, a body of them, sixty in number, well armed, assembled in Chalton Forest, and from thence proceeded in their enterprize; to accomplish which they agreed, that thirty should go upon the attack, and the remaining thirty be placed as scouts upon the different roads, and give the alarm if necessary.

On the 6th October, during the night, they proceeded to Poole, thirty of the gang broke open the custom house, and carried away the tea. The next morning they returned with their booty through Fordingbridge, where crowds of people assembled to view the cavalcade. Amongst the spectators was Daniel Chater, a shoe-maker, known to John Diamond, who threw him a bag of tea as he passed along.

Soon after a proclamation of reward was issued for apprehending those concerned in breaking open the custom house; and Diamond being in custody at Chichester, on suspicion, Chater, in conversation with his neighbours, declared that he knew Diamond. The collector of the customs at Southampton, dispatched William Galley, a tidewaiter, and Daniel Chater, with a letter to William Battine, esq. a magistrate for Sussex, and surveyor general of the customs, to desire he would take the examination of Daniel Chater, to prove what he knew of the affair and the identity of Diamond's person.

In their way to Rowland's Castle, they called at the New Inn, at Leigh, and enquired the nearest road to Mr. Battine's house; they saw George Austin, John Austin, and Garnet, who said they were going the same way, and would shew them; about twelve o'clock at noon they arrived at the White Hart, at Rowland's Castle, kept by Elizabeth Payne, widow, who had two sons, both of them reputed smugglers; after calling for some rum, Mrs. Payne took George Austin aside, and told him she was afraid the two strangers were come with an intention to do some injury to the smugglers; he replied, he believed she need be under no such apprehension on that account, for they were carrying a letter to Mr. Battine,

which he imagined was only about some common business. However, their having a letter increased her suspicion, upon which she sent one of her sons for William Jackson and William Carter; in the mean time Chater and Galley wished to go, and asked for their horses; but Mrs. Payne told them that the man was gone out with the key of the stable, and would soon return, though she had concealed the key till the arrival of Jackson and Carter. As soon as they came in, Mrs. Payne communicated to them her suspicions; and then advised George Austin to go away, telling him that, as she respected him, he had better go, least he should come to some harm.

Mrs. Payne's other son finding there were grounds for suspicion, brought in William Steel, Samuel Downer, Edmund Richards, & Henry Sheerman, all belonging to the same gang. After having drank together, Jackson took Chater into the yard, enquired where Diamond was; Chater said, he believed he was in custody, and that he was going to appear against him, which he was sorry for, but could not help it. Galley soon after came into the yard for his companion, when Jackson abused him, and struck him in the face. Upon their return to the house, Galley and Chater became uneasy, and wished to go, but they were persuaded to stay and drink together, till they became intoxicated; and whilst they were asleep in another room, the letter was taken out of one of their pockets, and read in the kitchen, and the contents of it shewed a design to promote an information against some of their gang. At this instant, John Raiss, another of the gang, made his appearance; and at their consultation, Steel proposed to

take them both to a well, at a short distance from the house, murder them, and throw them in. Another proposed to send them over to France. A third, that they should be kept in some place of confinement, till the fate of Diamond was known, and inflict the same punishment upon them.

Galley and Chater were yet asleep, when Jackson commenced the scene of cruelty by getting upon the bed, and spurring their foreheads, whipping them with a horse whip, and forcing them into the kitchen, their faces covered with blood. They then put Galley and Chater on the same horse, and tied their legs together under the horse's belly. Steel led the horse, and the rest of the smugglers, except Raiss, who had left them, whipt them over the head, face, eyes, shoulders, or wherever they could injure them, and continued this terrible punishment till the poor sufferers, unable to bear the anguish of their repeated blows, rolled from side to side, and, at last, fell together with their heads under the horse's belly; and every step the horse made, he struck one or other of their heads with his feet. The smugglers again set them upright upon the horse, and continued the same cruelty, till they came to Dean, the horse going slowly, when they fell once more through excessive weakness; they were then separated, Galley was placed behind Steel, and Chater behind Downer, and whipped as before. It was then agreed to carry them to Harris' well, in Lady Holt Park, and murder Galley; upon which they took him off the horse, and threatened to throw him into the well, when the unhappy man desired them to dispatch him at once, instead of which they put him upon a horse again, and whipped him over the downs till he fell off;

he was then laid across the saddle before Downer, who devised new means of torture, and, being wearied with his struggles, threw him off the horse; he was then placed astride, supported by one of the wretches, till he fell, apparently dead. They once more laid him upon a horse, with his face upon the horse's neck, and proceeded to the public house, at Rake, and compelled the landlord to point out the place where they had before lodged their goods. Carter then took a candle and lanthorn, borrowed a spade, and joined the rest, who were waiting; Downer, assisted by the landlord, dug a hole below the turnpike road, in Harting Combe, and in this hole they buried poor Galley.*

We now return to the fate of Chater, who had been conveyed to the house of old Mills for his better security. During the remainder of the night and all the next day the gang continued at Rake, drinking, and consulting together how to act; they determined at length to return to their houses during the night, that their neighbours might not have any suspicion of what had been done, and on Wednesday evening following, they met at Rake, by appointment. In addition to those who murdered Galley, were John Cobby, William Hammond, Benjamin Tapner, Thomas Stringer, Daniel Perryer, John Miles, Thomas Willis, and Richard Mills; as soon as they were all assembled, and in the midst of the night, they renewed their consultation, cooly and sedately, as to the best method of dispatching Chater.

Richard Mills proposed, as Chater was chained first to a post, to load a gun with two or three bullets, lay it upon a

* To commemorate the event, a neighbouring gentleman planted a sufficient number of firs, on the spot, to form the initials of his name.

stand with the muzzle levelled at his head, and having tied a string to the trigger, all pull together and share in his death; but this was considered as too expeditious a mode of ending his misery, having determined to prolong his life and increase his torments. The proposal being rejected, they determined to take Chater away from the custody of old Mills, and carry him to Harris' well, and throw him in, as the most effectual method of concealing the transaction from the world.

During all this time unhappy Chater remained in the most deplorable situation, his mind full of horror, and his body smarting with pain from the blows and scourges he had received, and continually exposed to fresh cruelties.

The gang now proceeded to old Mills; as soon as they came there, Tapner, Cobby, and some others, went to the turf house, where Chater was confined, and, with oaths and imprecations, pulled out a large clasp knife, and bid him down on his knees, and say his prayers. Chater knelt as he had been directed; and, having offered up his prayers to the Throne of Mercy, ventured to inquire what they had done with Galley. Tapner instantly drew his knife aslant over his eyes and nose, with such violence, as almost to cut both his eyes out, and his nose quite through; and, in another phrenzy of wickedness, struck higher with his knife, and gashed his forehead, from whence the blood flowed in abundance.

By the desire of old Mills, they removed Chater from his house, and proceeded towards the well. Tapner, more cruel than the rest, striking him across the face with his whip to make his wounds bleed afresh, and swore, that if Chater blooded his saddle, he would send his soul to hell.

By the time this dreadful group got to the well, it was the dead of the night, the well between 20 and 30 feet deep, paled round; as soon as they reached the well, they dismounted Chater, and Tapner taking a cord out of his pocket, made a noose, and fastened it round his neck, and bade him get over the pales, which he did with some difficulty.—Tapner then tied the rope to the pales, and all of them forced him into the well, suspended by the rope; but expecting from his struggles that death would not soon release him, they pulled his legs out of the well, untied the cord, when his body fell head foremost into it.

They stood by the well some time, and every thing being still and quiet, they heard him groan; they determined therefore to procure a ladder and go down, and dispatch him at once; having borrowed one, they tried to raise the ladder over the pales, but surprised and confused, their utmost efforts were ineffectual; they listened again, and heard him still groan; scarcely knowing how to end his life, they threw in large logs of wood and great stones, and listening again, they found all was quiet.

To prevent suspicion they next destroyed the horse which Galley rode, and cut his hide into small bits, but Chater's had got away, and was returned to the owner. It was not long before this dark transaction was discovered; a proclamation of a great reward being offered, one of the persons who had been a witness to some of the past events, though not concerned in the murders, sent an anonymous letter to a person of distinction, intimating that the body of one of the unfortunate men was buried in the lands near Rake. Upon which

a search was made, and the body of Galley was found, standing almost upright, with his hands covering his eyes. A second letter intimating that Steel was concerned in the murder, he was taken into custody, when he turned evidence, and made a full disclosure of all the circumstances. Some messengers were sent to Harris' well, where they found the body of Chater in a mangled state, his eyes starting out of his head, and the rope round his neck.

Warrants were immediately issued, and several of the gang taken in a short time. John Raiss voluntarily surrendered himself, and was admitted as evidence.

A special commission was granted to sir Michael Foster, knt. and other of the judges, to hold an assize, at Chichester, on 16th January, 174¾, for the trial of the delinquents, who, after having made a poor defence, were found guilty of murder, and five of the principals hung in chains. Jackson died soon after his condemnation; the terror of being hung in chains hastened his death. A printed paper was found carefully sewed up in a linen purse, containing the following words:

Sancti tres Reges,
Gaspar, Melchior, Balthasar,
Orate pro nobis nunc et in hora
Mortis nostræ.

Ces Billets ont touché aux trois testes de S. S. Roys a Cologne. Ils sont pour des voyageurs contre les malheurs de chemins, maux de teste, mal-caduque, fievres, sorcellierie, tonte de malefice, mort subite.

Census taken 10th March, 1801.

	Warblington	*Emsworth*	
Houses inhabited	51	231	282
Ditto uninhabited	—	15	15
Families	65	268	333
Persons { Males	136	557	
Persons { Females	126	614	
Persons	262	1171	1433
Employed in agriculture	81	60	141
In trade and manufactures	6	219	225
Not comprised in the two preceding classes, including children,	175	892	1067

Census taken 27th May, 1811.

	Warblington	*Emsworth*	
Houses inhabited	61	284	345
Ditto uninhabited	4	9	13
Ditto building	1	3	4
Families	70	329	399
Persons { Males	153	630	
Persons { Females	146	728	
Persons	299	1358	1657
Employed in agriculture	23	25	58
Ditto in trade	15	199	214
All others	32	105	137

The following statement of the population of the parish is extracted from the parish registers:

	Marriages	*Christenings*	*Burials*
1646 to 1656	6	41	7
1666	112	112	33
1676	28	74	85
1686	19	60	73
1696	20	124	84
1706	42	181	141
1716	49	159	136
1726	41	230	127
1736	45	161	127
1746	40	164	151
1756	48	186	174
1766	85	206	164
1776	71	288	190
1786	85	310	236
1796	117	383	248
1806	138	406	291

Average of baptisms, from 1790 to 1800, ... 37½

Average of burials, ditto, ... 24½

The number of baptisms nearly equal to one in 39

The number of burials nearly equal to one in 55

which is an extraordinary proof of the salubrity of the parish.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

1771	Sarah Bayley	80	1803	Edward Purchase	83
1803	Elizabeth Bethell	80	1802	Ralph Teasdale, R. M.	83
1757	Thomas Cooper	80	1779	Mary Duke	84
1797	Arthur Fleet	80	1803	Susan Prouting	84
1769	John Hedger	80	1802	Ann Palmer	84
1785	Elizabeth Midlane	80	1806	Mary Trapp	84
1805	George Norris	80	1762	Edward Knowler	85
1806	Elizabeth Phipps	80	1793	Widow Walters	86
1772	Robert Randall	80	1782	Simon Harris	87
1802	Elizabeth Trap	80	1803	William Jones	87
1790	James Wingham	80	1796	James Cobby	88
1799	Martha Wright	81	1726	Joan Holloway	88
1789	John Wingham	81	1761	John Holloway	88
1759	Thomas Coleman	82	1798	Joseph Holloway	88
1732	John Holloway	82	1802	Elizabeth Robinson	89
1799	Ann Phipps	82	1797	Ann Wingham	80
1797	Hannah Cobby	83	1778	John Hurst	90
1798	George Morey	83	1808	John Wright	93
1802	John Newell	83	1809	Nurse Binstead	99

Returns of the Overseers, according to the Act, 26 Geo. III.

Expences of the poor in 1783	453	4	7
——————— 1784	414	18	0
——————— 1785	319	5	10
Money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction,	35	13	4
Expences of the poor in 1776, taken from the Returns then made to Parliament,	401	5	9
Law business, orders, examinations, and other proceedings relative to the poor.	2	4	5
Overseers expences in journies, & attendances upon magistrates.	8	7	3
Net money annually paid for the poor.	360	2	9

The poor house, built upon a piece of the waste adjoining to Emsworth, was granted by Thomas Panton, esq. 22nd May, 1776, to several of the principal inhabitants, for a term of one thousand years, the survivor of whom assigned the house and premises to the rector, and his successor for the time being, in trust for the parish.

The building is sufficiently capacious for the purpose, and in March, 1814, contained 5 men, 7 women, 10 boys, and 9 girls: the men in mild weather, being old and infirm, pick oakham; the women are employed in needle work and houshold affairs: boys ten years of age work in the sail manufactory, those under that age go to the parish school. The men and women live in separate apartments, but eat together; the old people have three hot meat dinners, one soup dinner, two cold meat dinners, and one bread and cheese dinner; for breakfast, bread and butter, except the boys and girls, who have gruel; for supper, bread and cheese and beer.

Pay to out-pensioners £12 a week.

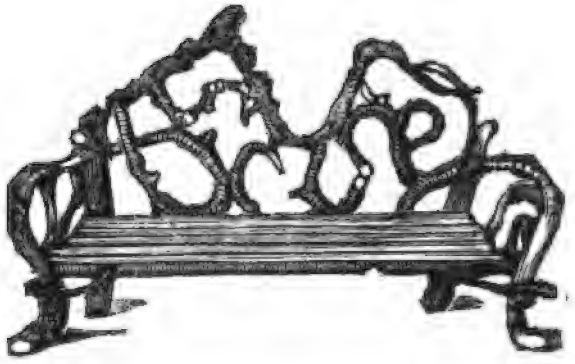
The master allowed £20 per annum, for collecting the rates, and farms the poor at 5s. 3d. per head, which is paid monthly, and he supplies them with every necessary, except physic, wine, and spirits.

The amount of the poor rate for 1813, £1640, which is 1s. in the pound.

The parish school, upon Dr. Bell's system, was established here by the zeal of the inhabitants. 25th June, 1812, and occupies the workshops adjoining the poor house, divided into two apartments for boys and girls, in a neat and becoming manner. In March, 1814, there were 60 boys, and 50 girls, who attended from nine till twelve, and from two till five, were taught English, writing, and accounts. Mr. John Small, the master, who has diligently discharged his duty, is paid £50 per annum. Mrs. Bevis superintends the girls' school, receives £25 per annum. Parents desirous of sending their children to the school

apply to the guardians, who admit them at five years of age, and continue till twelve.

This excellent institution bids fair to confer great benefits upon the neighbourhood, and we may look forward with confidence to a general improvement of the morals and conduct of the lower classes of the community, whose instruction and improvement have been hitherto much neglected.



Hayling Island.

THE ISLAND comprises two parishes, Hayling North and South; lies between two arms of the sea, and is completely surrounded with water. The inhabitants cross the channel in a boat; at low water it is passable by a ford.

The island is thus described in Domesday Book:—"The Abbey of Jumiges hold Helingey: Ulward, the friar, held it of queen Eddid, allodially: it was then assessed at twelve hides; it is now assessed at seven hides. There are fourteen ploughlands; two ploughlands are in demesne, and twenty-three villagers, and thirty-seven borderers employ seventeen ploughs;

there are three servants and a saltern, which pay 6s. 8d. and two fisheries, worth 20d. and one acre of meadow; also woods, which furnish 20 hogs, for the privilege of pannage. It was worth, T. R. E. £15, afterwards £10. It is now worth £12; but it pays a rent of £15. The monks of the diocese of Winchester claim this manor, because the queen Imma gave it to the churches of St. Peter and St. Swithun, and at the same time put the monks in possession of one half; the other half she gave to Ulwardus, on these conditions; that he should hold it during his life, and for the expences of his funeral, and afterwards it should return to the monastery: and, thus, part of the manor was held of Ulward, by the monks, till he died, which happened in the reign of king Willielmus. This fact is attested by Elsi, abbot of Ramesay, and by the whole hundred*."

The extent of the island from the ferry house to the main beach is four miles; from

* Domesday Book, translated by Warner.

the east harbour to the west harbour six miles; the narrowest part is only half a mile.

Hayling North lies in four tythings, viz. Northney, which is copyhold, one half under Southton Hayling manor, the other half under Havant manor; Eastney, copyhold under Havant manor; West, freehold; and Stoke, freehold.

Hayling south lies in two tythings, West Town and Mengeham, a mixture of freehold and copyhold.

Southton Hayling Manor was not confined to the island, but was supposed to have extended its jurisdiction over a farm at Leigh, in the parish of Havant, and comprised various quit rents, and an extensive waste, which was severed from the manor by John, lord Lumley, and lady Jane, his wife, and over a part of Hambledon forest, called the Bent, adjoining Bent farm.

The old manor house was a large ancient building, with a spacious hall, and kitchen, the fire place in which, from its unusual size, was calculated to warm the whole family and its dependants, and it was the custom of the house to draw in large logs of wood by a horse, and whilst the largest log continued to burn the strongest ale was handed round to the family every evening. The old house was pulled down forty years since, by Edward, duke of Norfolk, and part of the offices, and some of the walls only, suffered to remain: the whole moated in, formed an area of eight acres, and sheltered on the north by an oak wood, occupied by a colony of rooks.

The parish of Havant is separated from Hayling by the channel, which seems a natural boundary, but the manor of Southton Hayling extends itself into the western part of Havant parish; and Havant manor extends itself into Hayling North.

In the north parish lies the manor of Northstoke, Eaststoke, and Westhaye.

In the south parish lies the manor of Eastney, belonging to John Williams, esq. but no copyholds to either of them.

Upon the death of a copyholder, intestate, his next heir is admitted; and, if a minor, guardianship is granted to his next friend, not likely to inherit, upon condition well and honestly to educate the minor, allowing him competent victuals and clothes, and all other necessaries, and keeping the premises in decent repair, and producing a true account of the profits when required.

The widow of an intestate copyholder is admitted to his tenement, to hold so long as she shall live sole, chaste, and unmarried, as her widow's bench, and pays one penny to the lord, for a fine.

In default of a tenant surrendering to the use of his will, his tenement descends to his

widow, for her bench, and then to his heir at law, which is his eldest son, or eldest daughter.

No tenant can let his lands for a longer term than a year, without the lord's license, and paying a fine. An entail is barred by recovery in the manor court.

At a court held 8th October, 17 Eliz. the homage, fifteen in number, all made their marks, being unable to write their names.

At west town, in the road leading to a field called Gastown, is a place named the Fish Shambles, containing an assemblage of large stones of different sizes, from half a ton to a ton each.

Near the site of the Priory, in the midst of a wood, is Tourner Bury, evidently an intrenchment thrown up for defence; its circular vallum, and its name compounded of ton or tur, implying a town and borough, often pronounced bury, signifying a fortified place, denote it a British intrenchment, and its

original British name has been preserved to the present period*.

Tourner Bury occupies a rising ground, forming almost a circular vallum; the diameter in its widest part 240 yards; in its narrowest 200 yards; overgrown with timber trees and underwood, surrounded by a fosse: height of the vallum about 6 feet, and depth of the fosse about the same; but time has lessened its depth, by particles of earth having been washed into the fosse, and partly filled it up with leaves and decayed vegetable substances. The interior space contains about three acres, and the furrows across it, shew that it has been formerly cultivated with the plough; on the side of the fosse, are several venerable oaks, which bespeak great antiquity almost coeval with the work; those in the inner space are of recent growth, the stems of which shew, that the time of its

* A town among the Britons is some thick wood, fenced round with a trench and rampier, where, to avoid incursions, they retire and take refuge. CÆSAR.

cultivation was not very remote. We could procure no traces of a building, nor fragments of any kind*.

The inhabitants of the island have a tradition, that formerly a great battle was fought on this spot: but no human bones of any kind have been found. We have every reason to believe, that this place was a strong hold, to which the natives might retire in time of danger, with their families and herds; and, we have no doubt it had communication by covered ways with other parts of the island.

The Island, at the Conquest, did not possess any other religious establishment than the church†.

* Might not this work have been an intrenchment of our Saxon ancestors, on their first arrival in this country, to secure themselves whilst extending their conquests? The Saxons came over in large bodies: one party, under Hengist, landed at Christchurch; another, under the command of Cissa, on the Sussex coast; and another party, under Ella, the father of Cissa, at West Wittering, at a place still called Ellanor; and a party of these might have intrenched themselves in Hayling, so near their place of landing.

† Domesday Book.

A certain portion of lands in the island belonged to the church of Saint Peter and Saint Swithin, from the previous grants of Alwyn, bishop of Winchester, and Emma, the mother of the Confessor*.

Soon after the conquest William granted the church, the greatest part of the tythes, and land of the island, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Gymeges, in Normandy†.

* Dugdale.

† An ancient and famous Benedictine Abbey in the town of Jumeges, situated on the River Seine, founded A D. 664. by St. Philebert and king Clovis, II The annual income was 40,000 livres. Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p 948 64 977 a

Extract from Dr. Archer's account of the religious houses in the diocese of Bath and Wells, printed at the end of Hearne's Hemingford, p. 635.

"The abbot and convent of Jumeges, in Normandy, and diocese of Roan, were patrons of the rectory of Chawton, with the chapels of Eston Major and Minor, Embarrow, Farlingdon, and Pacton, and upon the resignation of the rector, they prevailed upon Joceline, bishop of Bath, to appropriate the rectory to them, Feb. 17, 1241. Reg. Will. 3. fol. 183. When the alien priories were in the hands of the crown, king Henry V. gave this appropriation, to the Carthusian Priory of Iohes de Bethleme, de Shene, in Surry, which he founded in the year, 1413."

The Neustria Pia only contains the charter of one of the elder Henrys to the abbey, recited at large, and to be found word for word in the Monasticon.

Henry I. renewed the grant, at Winchester, to the same abbey, cum saca*, et soca†, et tol‡. et team§, et infangenenthef¶."

It is not known when, or by whom, the priory was built or endowed; but the monks of this foreign abbey to secure faithful stewards of their revenues, might have built a small convent here, for the reception of such a number as they thought proper, and constituted priors over them, who depended entirely on the foreign house, and were appointed or removed at their pleasure, who received and transmitted all their revenues to the head house; or this priory might have been more conventual, had priors of their own chusing, and be an entire society within

* The privilege for a man to have the amerciaments of his tenants, in his own court.

† Suit of tenants in a court.

‡ A payment made to the lord, for goods and cattle sold at market or fair.

§ Absolute command of the villeins and their cattle.

¶ Judgment upon theives convicted within the manor.

Termes de la Ley, ed. 1636.

Vide Appendix, IV. Mon. Ang.

itself, received the revenues from its estates for its own use and benefit, paying only their apport*, acknowledgement, or obvention, at the first surplusage to the foreign house†. But the priory established in the island was evidently of the former description, as appears by the plea of a prior, against an aid to the king, preserved in Rastall's Entries‡, wherein he acknowledges, that the priors were named and removed at the pleasure of the foreign abbey§.

At all events, from the few authorities we have to consult, and from the scanty information which we have been able to glean, the Priory became a cell of Benedictines to the Abbey of St. Peter¶, and continued in a flou-

* Apportus or apportagium, (from portere) an acknowledgment, oblation, or obvention, to the mother house or church. Du Cange.

† Hist. of Alien Priories. Vide Appendix, V.

‡ 1 Ed. 1597. p. 28.

§ By the Stat. 35 Ed. I. c 2. the head of a religious house, under foreign jurisdiction, was prohibited from carrying or sending, secretly or openly, either rent or tallage, or any kind of imposition, to the superiors of the foreign house.

¶ Notitia Monas. 159.

rishing state till 2 Henry V. when all the alien priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown*; except some lands granted to to the college of Fotheringey†.

In the Testa de Nevill, among the knight's fees, in Hampshire, belonging to the religious: the prior of "Heling" held "Helinge in pur. elemos‡."

Soon after its suppression Henry V. in the fourth year of his reign, bestowed "prioratum sive manerium de Hayling, alias dictum Heling alienigenam, cum pertinenciis ad abbatiam de Lesne, alias dictam abbatiam, B. Petri Gemetecenses spectantes§," upon his new foundation of Carthusians, at Sheen¶.

* The Act of Dissolution is not printed in the Statute Books, but is to be found entire in Rymer's Fœdera, IX. 283. and in the Parliament Rolls, vol. iv. p. 22, whence it is copied in the Appendix to "Some Account of the Alien Priories."

† Account of Alien Priories.—Preface.

‡ Bibl. H. rl. 313. Plut. v-28. E. p. 25.

§ Foundation Charter of Sheen.

¶ Mon. Ang. Not. Monas.

Upon the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign, granted the priory of Hayling, to the college of Arundel, in exchange for some other estate*; and, on the 26th December, 1545, the chantry or college of Arundel, with all its extensive possessions, were granted to Henry Fitzallan, earl of Arundel, " in consideration of the good, faithful, and acceptable service, that our dearly beloved kinsman heretofore hath bestowed upon us, as of 1000 marks paid by the said earl," to be held in capite, by military service of the tenth part of one knight's fee, and rendering yearly " to us, our heirs, and successors, 16 pounds, 16 shillings, one halfpenny, and one farthing, per annum, in the name of the tenth, and tenth part of all the premises."

* Not. Monas.

In the Taxatio Ecclesiastica, P. Nicholai, cir. 1291:

Prior de Helyng het.

In Insula Vecta de Heling redd. ..	20	0	0
Agriculturam ibidem taxat. ad ..	5	0	0
Una. Molendinu. tax. ad	0	13	4
Una. Columbar. tax. ad	0	4	0
Una. Gardina. tax. ad	0	6	0
Servitia. Villanor. tax. ad	1	0	0
Sm^{a}.	27	3	4
Inde Decima	2	14	4*

The field in which the Priory stood has been cultivated time immemorial; and every time the plough goes over it, fresh materials of buildings are brought to light. The last time it was ploughed the labourer discovered materials of various kinds; large stones were turned up, which stood for the foundation, partly hewn and bedded in mortar, also pieces of slate of various sizes, with the mortar adhering to them. There were two small buildings adjoining Tourner Marsh, which appear to have been the stables, as sloping

* Tax. Eccl. P. Nic. 214.

pavements, of smooth pebbles, were discovered in making a garden, but no relic of any kind was found. There are other reasons for supposing this was the site of the Priory: from its remote and solitary aspect, from the shelter afforded by the neighbouring wood, its moats, and fish pond, with the aged oaks still remaining, and the names of some adjoining lands having reference to a religious building*. There is a strait road communicating direct to the church, from which it is distant about half a mile. As the Priory was dissolved in the time of Henry V. and its possessions bestowed on his new foundation at Sheen, probably its buildings soon fell to decay; and as the Grange or manor house, belonging to the priory, was kept in repair, it hastened its downfall.

The island possessed a church at a very remote period. The present is more modern;

* At a Court Baron, 26th Sept. 4 Jas I. Richard Rogers did fealty for the following lands, in Mengeham:—One parcel of land, called Chapple Park—Another parcel of land, called Monk's—Another parcel of land, called Abbot's.

and it is not improbable, that the original church was swept away by an inundation of the sea. Such is the tradition of the island; and, in confirmation of it, the inhabitants point out the remains of a building upon the sands, south of the island, still perceptible at low water, called Church Rocks.

Alwyn, bishop of Winchester, gave to his see the church of "Heling;" a proof that one existed in early times*.

Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, gave "Hayling" to the churches of St. Peter and St. Swithin†.

William I. afterwards conferred upon the Abbey of St. Peter, at Gymeges, in Normandy, the church of "Harenge," with the tythes of the whole island, except "Decimis leguminis, et avenæ, in terra episcopi Wintoniensis‡," which was confirmed by a charter

* Mon. Ang. 980. † Ibid. Domesday Book.
‡ Ibid, II. 977.

of Henry II.* In the Conqueror's survey no church is mentioned†.

About this period we may date the present building. The church of "Haringe," granted by William I. might have been that which was destroyed by the sea, for William had too much upon his hands to attend to the erection of a church in so remote an island; and we may with more reason suppose, that the pious work was done in the time of his grandson, and probably by the Abbey of St. Peter, at Gymeges, to whom it belonged.

The south church is a large and spacious edifice, lofty and well lighted by its lancet windows, which are regularly disposed and not inelegant. The nave or body of the church is finely proportioned, the side walls stand upon gothic arches, supported by low hexagonal pillars; their capitals projecting over the pillars, and wrought into foliage in a tasteful manner, with an aisle

* Mon. Ang. † Domesday Book.

on each side, still communicating with the nave. The middle walk paved with a few square bricks, intermixed with modern ones; those which are square appear to be very ancient, larger than those at Warblington, and inlaid with different colours and figures, but so much broken and defaced, that we could scarcely discern the resemblance of any thing. This was evidently the remains of the original pavement, and which, in its state of perfection, must have been elegant; the pavement at the side walks, under each aisle, is gone entirely. The pews exhibit a deplorable appearance, caused by the dry rot, and though lately erected, they are falling to powder; which shews, that the site of the church was ill calculated for its purpose. The evil was attempted to be remedied when the church was built, by four trefoil windows in the roof, and by several loop holes in the walls.

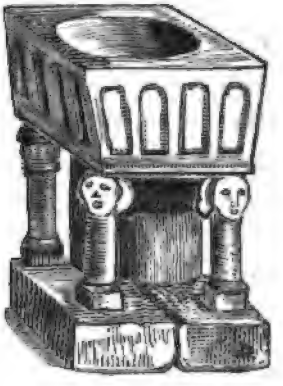
The chancel is light, elegant, and lofty. The east window consists of five lancets

united; the other windows in the chancel are also lancet shape, and were, till lately, embellished with a profusion of painted glass, now broken or removed: a few squares have escaped the ravages of our modern Goths, and are crusted over by time. The windows stand up high from the pavement; in one, on each side, is a piscena; and opposite the communion table, in the wall is a double piscena. An ancient seat still separates the chancel from the nave, with much carved work about it; in one pannel is a representation of a pelican feeding her young; in an adjoining pannel is a coat of arms, an anchor erect, and a cross of three coils of rope. At the bottom of the seat are two stone coffin lids of monks or priests; one of them with a crosier. The side aisles terminate in small chapels, which in all probability were used as private oratories, highly embellished with triplicate lancet windows, and in the south aisle is another piscena.

The tower rises between the chancel and

nave, with a grotesque flight of steps leading to the belfrey, which contained three bells, removed in 1803. On one of the bells was the date 1324. Perhaps the old bells were brought from the Priory on its dissolution. The tower has a steeple, covered with shingles, and serves as a sea mark.

The font, of Saxon workmanship, is a very remarkable relict of antiquity, and of great age, with an emblematical figure upon the top of each pillar. In which font, we may reasonably suppose, many of the early converts to Christianity were baptized.



The entrance to the church is through an ancient porch on the south side, bricked up half way, paved with large stones, broad at one end, and narrow at the other, and appear by their shape to have lain over some priest; another entrance at the west end, which seems the principal door. There is also a low doorway at the north side, entering into the north aisle, with a gothic arch over it; and an entrance from the south wall of the chancel, low and arched over. The cemetry is unusually large, and often receives the contributions of the sea, in the bodies of such poor seamen as are drowned, and cast upon the shores of the island. Adjoining to the western porch stands an aged yew tree, perhaps of equal or greater age than the church, and under its broad and sable branches it is said two thousand people might be shaded.

The church or chapel of Hayling North, dedicated to St. Peter, and situated about a mile from the mother church, is a plain gothic building, in length 60 feet, in width

30 feet; with side aisles, separated from the nave by strong gothic arches, supported on pillars; the capitals on the north side neatly ornamented.

The north transep was apparently designed as a chantry, with a large and elegant niche towards the east, for an altar; over the niche is a pedestal, on which perhaps a figure of the Virgin, or patron saint, was placed.

The chancel is parted off from the body of the church by a wooden screen, and contains two piscenas for holy water.

The turret is erected nearly in the centre of the building. In the nave are strong oak benches, which serve for seats, having trefoil or fleur de lis heads, and several ornaments emblematic of the Trinity carved upon them. The windows of the church are uniform on each side; and a wooden porch, at the north entrance, of the age of Henry VI.

On the pavement is the following inscription:

To the memory of

JOHN MONLAS, gent. and FRANCES his wife,

Son of Matthew Monlas,

Vicar of Hayling,

Who departed this life, January the 16th, in the year 1725,

aged 39 years.

There has been no other remembrance of him,
for the space of forty years,
but what he procured for himself (the best indeed)
by his virtue and good works.

Such a character, such an example of good works,
should never, if possible, be forgotten,
and therefore in justice to the memory of the deceased,
and for the good of mankind,
is now renewed.

Near him
lies FRANCES, his Wife.

A beloved Wife, an affectionate Mother, and sincere Friend,
these three important characters,
she maintained with great credit to herself, and comfort to her friends.

She departed this life,
February the 3rd, in the year 1765,
aged 69 years.

This stone laid down March 9th, 1765.

R I

Adjoining to the church yard stands an old cottage supposed to have been the vicarage house, and distinguished from other cottages only by an ornamented bow window; if designed for the vicar or parish priest, it was a picture of humility.

NICHOLAS HARRYSON, vicar in 1627*.

MATTHEW MONLAS, a foreign Protestant, or of foreign extraction, and as his dialect had an idiom in it, his parishioners complained that they could not understand him. One Sunday, after his sermon was finished, he addressed his congregation, told them he had that day a prime piece of beef for his dinner, and some good ale in his cellar, and desired the principal farmers to come and partake of his cheer: the invitation was too good to be refused, and the vicar had the satisfaction of finding that his language was perfectly well understood.

* Parish Register.

The memory of this vicar is much revered in the island, for he not only officiated in his spiritual function, but practised also as a surgeon, and administered medicines to the poor, and proved himself the common father of the island. He was buried in the North church with the following inscription:

To the memory of MATTHEW MONLAS,
Vicar of Hayling,
who departed this life, April the 25th, in the year 1703,
aged 57 years.
And also
of ANNA, his wife,
who departed this life August the 3rd, in the year 1724,
aged 74 years.
This stone laid down March 9th, 1765.

Mr. SMITH.

Mr. PARTINGTON.

ISAAC SKELTON, died vicar of Hayling, 1773. A gentleman of learning and respectability, who resided at Havant, and kept a grammar-school several years*.

JOHN WEBSTER, in 1776.

* See his epitaph p. 23, said to have been written by himself.

Mr. GROOM.

Mr. MOORE.

Mr. VALENTINE.

There are forty acres of glebe. A small piece of land on the east side of the church yard, beyond the road, was formerly given to the church, usually let as garden ground, and the tenant, from immemorial custom, has washed the surplices of the vicar three times a year.

The vicarage is valued as a discharged living at £47 clear yearly value. The tenths before the discharge took place were £17 per annum.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and discharged from the payment of first fruits.

Clear yearly value in 1750	47	0	0
Yearly tenths	0	17	0
Easter dues, each communicant			2
House			1
Hens			1
Chickens			1
Eggs			1
Garden			1

In the Liber Valorum of Pope Nicholas, thus rated.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ecclia de Heylingg	80	0	0	8	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem	14	6	8	1	6	8

By a census taken in 1811

North Parish contained 42 houses and 254 inhabitants
South Parish 56 ditto 324 ditto

Returns of the Overseers relative to the poor, according to the Act, 26 Geo. III.

	Hayling N.			Hayling S.		
Expences of the poor for year 1783	64	4	0	73	12	0
——— 1784	47	16	6	54	11	0
——— 1785	47	5	0	73	2	8
Money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction, ...	12	12	6	14	8	2
Expences of the poor in 1766, from the Returns then made to Parliament, ...	101	0	6	65	14	0
Law business, orders, examinations, and other proceedings relative to the poor, ...	0	13	4	0	5	10
Repairing of churches, roads, &c. and salaries to ministers, ...	13	0	6	7	10	1
Overseers' journies and attendances on magistrates, ...	3	1	11	1	11	6
Nett money annually paid to the poor, ...	27	6	10	45	3	7

Hayling North Land Tax	109	8	0
Poor Assessment	52	11	6
Highway Assessment	36	16	6

The island may be considered as healthy, though the natives are sometimes afflicted with aguish complaints, owing to its low situation. There are but few instances of extraordinary longevity; however, in 1814, an old inhabitant had reached her 84th year, having had the felicity of leading to the altar no less than four husbands, all of whom she laid in the earth.

The inhabitants of this island, in times past, lived much at home, regardless of the great world, in the concerns of which, from their situation, they were in some measure excluded. They were hospitable to each other, sincere, and near upon an equality—the manners of the old English yeomanry, the boast of our ancestors, were preserved amongst them.

On the shore, at the south part of the island, is frequently found the pyritiæ or copperas stone, of which great quantities are collected on the adjoining coast of Sussex, after strong

gales of wind, and shipped for London, and there manufactured into green copperas*.

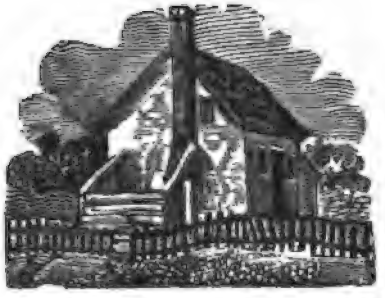
The principal branch of trade carried on in the island is the making of salt, which has been an article of manufacture long before the Conquest; and the inhabitants of the island have been always famous for the great superiority of this article in foreign markets. This has been acknowledged in very remote ages; and St. Augustin celebrates the great excellency of the salt manufactured round the shores of the island, which was superior to all the salts of the British coasts†.

The mackerel fishery in the Hayling Bay commences about the beginning of June, if the wind and weather will permit; and the season continues, if no strong winds on the land, a month or six weeks. They are first seen by the ferry boats several leagues off land, which they approach afterwards in con-

* Pyritiæ was first used in making copperas, in the time of queen Elizabeth, when Mathias Falconer, a Brabanter, discovered this mineral in the cliffs at Minster, in the island of Sheppy, and after trying various experiments found it to contain both brimstone and copperas.

† Opera St. Aug. de Civitate Dei.

siderable shoals, and sometimes five thousand fish have been caught in an hour. The time of fishing, sun set till sun rise; and are caught by a long draw net with an inch and half mash, from forty to fifty fathoms in length, and proportionable ropes. One man stands on shore holding the rope, while two men row off the boat at full length, till the net is let down into the sea, and afterwards drawn on shore encompassing the fish, which are sometimes sold to boats that attend, at about 1½d. a piece. The mackarel caught in this bay are from five to nine inches in length, and are reckoned the finest on the English coast.



Agriculture.

HAVANT.

Before we enter into a minute detail of the present state of Agriculture in the parish of Havant, it may not be improper to give a general outline of its features. The land below the town, and about a mile above it, is for the most part level; it then rises into numerous little hills. The north part of the parish contains several coppices, well planted with timber, chiefly oaks, which grow to a good size. Ash also thrives in many of the coppices. The underwoods consist of willow, of different species of alder, hazel, of white and black thorn, and some birch. The oak trees, in sheltered situations, grow well; but when exposed to the south-west winds, which prevail here for the greater part of the year, they become stunted in their growth. Elms do not suffer so much from the winds, but grow to a considerable size in the most exposed situations. Although the prospects have been rendered more extensive and varied, and the general aspect of the country improved, by the grubbing of hedge-rows, and by keeping the hedges cut low, a practice generally adopted, yet the growth of timber has been much injured by it, as the young trees have now no protection from the violence of the winds.

The orchards of this district were productive of the finest fruits, and the mildness of the climate brought them to perfection. Great quantities of cider were made from the Red Streak, and the Bitter Sweet, to supply the navy at Portsmouth; till of late years, the shelter of elm trees, near the sea shore, was destroyed, and the cider orchards failed. Soon afterwards an insect made its appearance on every branch of the tree, enveloped in a white substance, which destroyed the greater part of the living fruit of the old orchards; and the nature of the soil did not suit the growth of the modern apple.

An attempt has been made by an ingenious clergyman in the neighbourhood to naturalize several valuable kinds of apple, and from his skill and management, he has a fair prospect of succeeding in the attempt. The following sorts have been established:—Queen, Glory, Richlin, Boyne, Shelton, Orange Russet, all of great value and keep well—Grange Apple, Siberian Harvey, Downton Pippin,—Foxly, agrees well with this district—Astringent Siberian Lones' Pearmain, Sweet Pearmain, New Golden Pippin,—Large Pearmain, an apple of great value—and Hambledon Deux Ans.

The north part of the parish will always, under fair sporting, supply a good quantity of hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges, and, in proper seasons, woodcocks and snipes.

Few districts, of so small an extent, contain such a variety of soils: gravel, sand, and clay, are found here, and it is not improbable that, at the north-east extremity of the parish, chalk might also be found, though the experiment has never been tried.

The various soils contained in the parish, may be divided into the following districts :—

The first district is the most fertile of the parish, containing many good dry and water meadows, and the arable land a deep, rich, hazel mould.

The greater part of the second district presents a flat, dry, gravelly surface, but towards the upper part it rises into a small hill, composed of a stiff retentive clay.

The third district has a gradual, imperceptible rise from the town upwards. The soil immediately adjoining to the town is gravelly. It then changes to a good hazel mould, and finishes in a clayey loam, on a substratum of clay, which renders it difficult to drain.

The soil of the fourth division is of a more retentive nature, having on the highest part of it a few acres of reddish sand.

The soil of the fifth is very similar to that of the last mentioned, being sandy on the elevated part, and clayey in the lower parts.

The higher parts of the sixth district are also composed of sand, gradually changing both on the north and on the south side from sand to sandy loam, and from sandy loam to clay.

The seventh district consists of two hills, running in a parallel line with each other from north to south, and separated by a valley of wet and sour pasture. The western hill is composed of clay, with a few acres of sand. The eastern is a poor gravelly soil, full of springs.

The upper part of the eighth district, which is but a

continuation of the eastern hill, is of the same soil. On descending from the hill we come into a vein of rich hazel mould, occupying the rest of the district.

The soils of the first, second, third, sixth, and eighth districts, with the exception of the clayey parts of the sixth, are fertile, being congenial to the growth of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, clover, tares, rape, and turneps.

The fourth, fifth, and seventh districts are very inferior to those before mentioned. The fourth and fifth are chiefly occupied by coppices and new meadows of indifferent sward. The seventh abounds with coppices, and has many poor meadows. The arable land is generally unproductive. It is worthy of remark, that all the elevated parts, whether composed of gravel, sand, or clay, are invariably the wettest, while the low lands are dry and wholesome, capable of carrying stock throughout the winter.

The agriculture of the parish has been much improved within the last twenty years. Among the principal improvements are to be mentioned the draining of many of the wet lands, the application of chalk to the stiff soils, and the introduction of sheep.

Twenty years ago there were not, on an average, more than two hundred sheep kept in the parish; now there are from fifteen to sixteen hundred kept during the summer, and a proportionate number through the winter. From the improved state of husbandry, the land is rendered capable of maintaining much more stock than formerly.

The old farmer sowed wheat, barley, or oats, peas, tares,

or clover, or made a fallow as a preparation for wheat again. This was called the three-course system. The new farmer adopts the four-course system, viz. wheat, turneps, barley, or oats, peas, tares, or clover. This course appears preferable to the old one, as it gives a greater change of crops, which is highly beneficial to the land, and it supersedes the necessity of fallowing. The ground is always manured for wheat, which may be considered the staple produce of the neighbourhood at large. The crop of wheat alone is not sufficiently heavy to extract the whole strength of the manure, but enough is left in the soil to insure, in favourable seasons, a crop of turneps, which succeeds the wheat. The dressing left by the sheep in penning off the turneps replenishes whatever goodness the turneps may have extracted from the land; and leaves it in a sufficiently improved state to insure a heavy crop of oats or barley, and afterwards of peas, tares, or clover. This change of crops is also better than the former, as it prevents two straw crops from immediately succeeding each other.

The turnep crop does away the necessity of entire fallowing, for the turneps not requiring to be sown until the beginning of June, or July, and the ground, being ploughed three or four times preparatory, is rested from the preceding harvest till midsummer, and the hand-hoeing, which the turneps receive, fully compensates for the further rest which it would have in the old mode, when left until the following autumn, the usual time of wheat sowing.

Though so much has been said in favour of the turnep system, it is not contended that fallowing ought to be entirely abolished; on the contrary the old system of fallowing is beneficial, if not absolutely necessary in some of the soils found in the parish, particularly the clayey parts. But wherever the soil is either gravel, sand, or sandy loam, the turnep system is without doubt preferable to all others.

Below the town of Havant where the soil is richer and deeper than above it, the four-course is not adopted. The ground is capable of bearing wheat oftener, and accordingly the farmers have a crop of wheat once in three years, instead of four. Some of the land has even been sown with wheat once in two years, with an intermediate crop of beans, peas, clover or tares. The experiment has not been sufficiently tried to ascertain how far it will answer. The chief objection to this system is, that the land cannot have a variety of crops, which appears conducive to the fertility of soils; and unless the land is put under the drill-husbandry it must unavoidably become foul.

Peas, tares, and clover, are the only crops that have been mentioned as immediately preceding wheat in three and four-course system. These, until lately, were the only crops considered proper to precede that of wheat. Of late, beans and rape have been introduced. As the former were new to the soil there have been abundant crops, but how far they may prove a good preparative for wheat, seems uncertain. Rape has stood the test longer than beans, and is found to answer a good purpose.

Taking a farm of average goodness in the parish, the following is a fair estimate of the produce ℔ acre, of 160 rods, viz.

Wheat, ...	3½ quarters.
Oats, sown after turneps, ...	7½ ditto
Barley, ditto, ...	6 ditto
Clover, mown once, ...	1½ ton
Peas, ...	3½ qrs.
Beans, ...	5 ditto

This calculation must be received with the following observations, that the crops on the best land below the town will often exceed, and on the poor land of the parish always fall below it: and the very heavy blights, which have been experienced for the last three or four years, have reduced the crops on the middling soils, and even on the best, below this standard.

The parochial taxes are heavy, including tythes, poor's rates, church rate, and way rate, all of which are unavoidable to the holders of land, and will amount this year, 1817, to twenty-five shillings ℔ statute acre.

We now offer a few remarks on the different pasture land throughout the parish.

Below the town are many good water meadows, which produce large burthens of hay, and which, during the war, when the demand was great at Portsmouth, both for home consumption and exportation, were profitable to the owners. The meadows in the second district produce grass of a fine

quality, though not in great abundance; and being dry, they are sound and healthy for sheep.

The pastures in the fourth district, being mostly on a substratum of clay, and newly laid down, are of an inferior description, both for mowing and feeding.

In the sixth district some of the old pastures are good, but the new are indifferent.

The pastures of the seventh produce hay of an inferior quality, but the little that is grown in the eighth is good.

The pastures in general throughout the parish have been much improved by the introduction of sheep. Heretofore, instead of sheep, the farmers kept large dairies of cows, under the mistaken idea, that, as there was a great deal of waste land in the parish, they could be kept at a moderate expence, and yield a handsome profit. The expence of summer keep was trifling, but then the farmers did not consider, that during the summer they kept too great a number for their winter food. In consequence of which, the cattle consumed so much of the straw, that but little was left as manure for the land: the impoverishment of which was poorly repaid by the profits of the dairy.

There are a thousand statute acres of waste land in the thicket, which at present affords little profit to the copyholders.

It has been suggested as a good measure, to break up part of these wastes and employ the poor in their cultivation, by which means the rates might, in time, be finally abolished.

WARBLINGTON.

The parish of Warblington may be divided into six districts, the first of which contains the land lying to the south of the turnpike road leading from Havant to Emsworth, being bounded by the sea on the south, by part of Havant parish on the west, and by the town of Emsworth on the east.

The second district is of a triangular shape, having the turnpike road for its base on the south, and terminating in a point at Whicher's Gate, being bounded on one side by the road leading from Emsworth to Horndean, and on the other by East Leigh Lane as far as Lock's Barn, when it cuts through the land in a straight line to Whicher's Gate.

The third division adjoins Emsworth on the north and east, having a stream of water on its eastern side, which separates it from Sussex, and from the parish of Westbourn; and on the west and north the road leading from Emsworth to Westbourn.

The fourth district comprises the land between the several roads from Emsworth to Horndean and Westbourn, and the one leading to Leigh.

The fifth is bounded on the south by the road from Westbourn to East Leigh, by the Horndean road on the west, by Havant Thicket on the north-west, and by Westbourn on the north and east.

The sixth district has the turnpike on the south, East Leigh Lane on the east, and part of the parish of Havant on the west.

The land contained in the first district is the most fertile, being a deep clayey loam, having a substratum of marl,

though at a considerable depth, which is found at the edge of the shore, and which also appears in the banks adjoining, mixed with earth.

The soil of the second varies much, being at the lower part deep and rich, similar to that of the first, but falling off by degrees, until it ends in a poor, hungry gravel.

The third district may be considered good and fertile, being composed partly of rich hazel mould, and partly of gravel, but not of that barren description mentioned before.

Almost the whole of the fourth division comprises part of the common which has lately been brought into cultivation, and is composed for the greater part of a mixture of clay and gravel, both on the surface and beneath it.

The fifth district is by far the most unproductive, the soil being a poor gravel, and in many parts abounding with springs.

The sixth division is a dry, gravelly soil.

The whole of the land in the first district is peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat; it is also productive of barley, oats, peas, clover, and tares. Turneps might also be cultivated to advantage, but the farmers, finding wheat a much more profitable crop than any other, are induced to follow the three-course system in preference to the four-course or turnep system. It must be further remarked, that much of the land in this part lying in open fields, common to a number of different occupiers, precludes them in a great measure from sowing turneps, if so inclined.

The observations as to the first district, are also applicable to the lower part of the second; on ascending from the

turnpike road, the land becomes more retentive, its wetness is increased by the little fall there is to take the water off. Immediately on crossing the road which leads from Westbourn to East Leigh the land decreases much in value, being gravel, with springs, and requiring great labour and expence, with little hopes of a suitable return. The upper part of this district consists of wood land, abounding with oak, to the growth of which it is congenial.

The lower part of the third division, adjoining the town, consists of good water meadows. The other part is chiefly arable, and productive of all kinds of grain, and of clover, tares, and turneps.

The fourth consists chiefly of land lately enclosed, and which, though not naturally fertile, yet from its contiguity to Emsworth, which supplies it with manure, and from the expence bestowed upon it, in chalking and draining, has produced some good crops of corn, much to the advantage of the public, as also of private individuals.

The upper part of the fifth district is covered with wood land, abounding in oak, to the growth of which the higher and dry parts are very congenial. The underwood, where the oaks flourish, is composed of holly and furze. The wet parts do not produce much oak. The underwoods there, are birch, willow, and black thorn, in great abundance. These woods, which are extensive, produce a quantity of game, particularly pheasants and hares. Rabbits are not in great plenty, as the high lands are too stony, and the low lands too wet to admit of their burrowing.

The cultivated lands in this district are by no means ex-

cellent. The old are certainly very unproductive, being either poor gravel or stiff wet clay. Some, however, that have been within these few years brought into cultivation, have hitherto paid well for the labour and capital.

The last district being dry and gravelly is better calculated for the growth of barley, oats, and turneps, than wheat.

The three-course system of husbandry may be considered as the general mode pursued in the parish of Warblington. There is certainly a much greater proportion of what is usually styled wheat land in this parish, than in Havant, and a less proportion of turnep land. Wheat is sown about once in three years, with an intermediate crop of barley or oats, and then of peas, clover, or tares: but the best preparation is generally considered to be a fallow.

From the nature of the soil, and the course of husbandry followed in this parish, there are necessarily fewer sheep kept than in Havant; and there being but a very small proportion of meadow land, the farmers are prevented keeping a great stock of cows.

Previous to the inclosure of the common, there were many more cows kept than at present. They were, during the summer, depastured on the common.

However it may be regretted by some, that the supply of butter and milk is lessened by the inclosure of the common, yet the advantages accruing to the public therefrom, are certainly a very sufficient counterbalance. The advantage gained by the superior produce of human food now obtained, when compared to what formerly arose from it, must be obvious to every one. It rarely happens that a piece of waste

land cannot be cultivated with some advantage; and when situated near a town, which facilitates the procuring of manure, the advantages must increase in proportion.

Commons are great public nuisances; the resort of gypsies and vagrants, who poach the game, break down the fences, and prey upon the public, without contributing any thing towards the general good of society. The cattle brought up on commons are universally bad. They are rough, coarse, and stunted in their growth. The cows yield but little milk, and in winter eat up the straw that ought to be turned into manure for the improvement of the farm.

It has been argued that inclosures do great national injury by destroying the growth of timber. This, on further consideration, will appear not to be the case; for, although the timber standing on the allotments of the copyholders be generally destroyed, yet the quality of that set apart for the lord of the manor, from being properly preserved from cattle, in its unprotected state, is sufficiently increased to compensate the loss of such timber as grew on the waste. It is generally known, and the present price of corn may well confirm the statement, that the cultivated part of the kingdom does not produce a sufficient quantity of corn to support the increased population.

There being a vast number of labouring people in want of employ, and a population too great to be supported from the average produce of the soil, whereby we are rendered dependant on foreign countries for a supply of food; surely it must be a wise course of policy to encourage the inclosure

of all waste lands, as the means of finding both employment and support for the superabundant population.

A view of the timber on the upper part of Emsworth Common, and of the corn growing on the low lands, will serve to illustrate the foregoing remarks.

The tythes, poors' rates, and other taxes, are about the same as in the parish of Havant; and the average produce of the land, taking in the crops of all kinds, not very different.

	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax redeemed	106	13	6
Unredeemed	66	17	0

HAYLING.

The Island contains about 3000 acres of arable, 1000 acres of pasture, and 1000 acres of waste land. A great extent of sea beach without a possibility of improving it. Only 40 acres of wood ground, the island being unfavorable for the growth of timber.

It is divided into small farms, occupied by eighteen husbandmen. The number of farmers have been lessened, and the size of the farms have been increased.

The soil of one half of the island is good; the other half a strong clay.

There are some good springs at the north part of the parish; and fresh water may be obtained at the depth of 20 feet, which never fails, in the driest season.

The pastures are frequently overflown by the sea. No water meadows.

The land employed in husbandry is cultivated with wheat, barley, oats, peas, or tares, in rotation, every three years. Tares are usually cut green for cattle, and clover for hay. Fallowing is much practised. Manure may be had from Portsmouth in great abundance.

Wheat sowing commences at Michaelmas, Lent corn in the months of February and March, continuing till May; harvest begins early in August.

There are very few inclosures, and those are but small, from 4 to 8 acres, and no opportunity of improving a farm by keeping of stock.

There are seventeen common fields; and the difference of rent between common fields and inclosed land, 10s. an acre.

About 200 acres of waste, or rough pasture land, is capable of great improvement, either for arable or pasture, if inclosed.

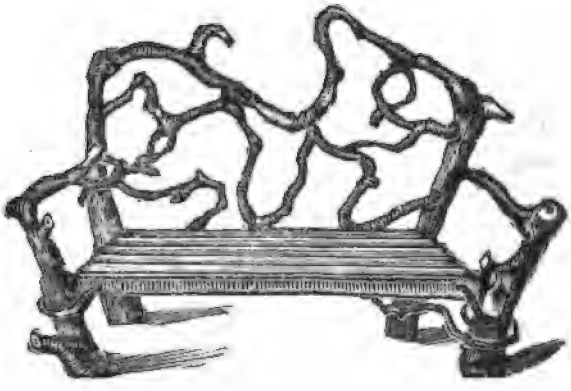
No draining ever practised; and very few improvements going forward, owing to the intermixture of property in the common fields, and which nothing but a general inclosure can remove.

The roads are narrow and winding, but in good repair.

The farm houses in general are very old; and having been built in a remote island, but little frequented, and at a time when neither comfort or convenience was much studied, we find them large and cold.

Wages may be averaged at 18s. ℔ week, including perquisites; labour in summer from six in the morning till five in the afternoon; in harvest time from day break till dusk; and in winter from morn till night.

There are several orchards of eating fruit. The cyder orchards are in a state of decay.



Appendix.

No. I.

Rot. Chart. 2 *Joh. p.* 1. *m.* 22.

JOHES De. gra. &c. Archiepis. &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nra confirmasse Do & ecclie Winton. que constructa est in honore beator. aplor. Pet. & Pauli & Sci. Swithuni Confessores, unu. mcatu. singles hebdomes habend. in villa de Haueunte. Ita tn. qd no. sit ad nocumentu. vicinor. mcator. Quare volumu. & firmiter pcipim. qd pdca ecclia & monachi in ea seruientes hant & teneant pdcm mcat. bne & in pace libe & quiete integre plenarie & honorifice cum omibz libtatibz & libis consuetudinibz ad hmodi mcata ptinentibz sic pdcm est. T. hiis Egid. Heref. R. Com. Mellet. Willo de Braos. Hug. Bard.—Dat. p. manu. Sym. archidi. Welln. ap. Heref. Quarto die Noveb. anno regni nri scdo.

No. II.

Rot. Chart. 27—39 *Hen. VI.* n. 34.

R. archiepis. epis, &c. Saltm. Sciatis qd de gra. nra spali & ex eta scientia nra concessim. & hac carta nra confirmauim. venerabili in Xro Willo epo. Wynton. qd ipe & successores sui imppm heant vnu. mercatum tenend. singulis septimanis. p. diem sabbi, apud villam suam de Havont in com. Sutht. & unam feriæm ibidem singulis annis p. duos dies duratur, videlt, in vigilia & festo Sce Fidis Virginis, cum omibz libertatibiz & libis consuetudinibz ad huiusmodi mercatum & feriam ptinent. Ita tamen qd mercatum illud & feria illa non sint ad nocumentum vicinor. mercator. et vicinor. feriar. Quare volumus & firmiter pcpimus p. nob. & heredibz successoribz nris quantum in nob. est qd pdcus epus & successores sui heant imppm mercatum pdcu. tenend. singulis septimanis p. diem sabbi apud dcam villam suam de Hauont. Et dcam feriam singulis annis p. dcos duos dies duratur cum omibz libtatibz & libis consuetudinibz ad huiusmodi mercatum & feriam ptinentibz. Ita tamen qd mercatum illud & feria illa non sint ad nocumentum vicinor. mercator. & vicinaru. feriar. sicut pdcm est et qd expssa mencio de vo valore annuo pmissor. aut aliis de donis & concessionibz p. nos pfato. epo ante hec tempora fcis hic fca. non existit non obstant. Hiis testibz venerabilibz hmbz. J. Cardinali & Archiepo Ebor. Angl. primat. cancellar. nro J. Cantuar. Archiepo tocius Anglie primat. Jn. London. & Ed. Lincoln. Epis carissimis consanguineis nris J. Norf. Humfred. Buk. duabz & carissimis consanguineis nris. Rico. Sar. & J. Oxon. Comitibz necnon dilas & fidelibz nris Rado. Cromwell & J. Beauchamp & Thes. nri Angl. militibz & Andrea Huls, custode priuati sigilli nri & aliis. Dat. p. manu. nram apud Westm. xxx. die Januarii.

No. III.

Letter from Mr. Caswell, the mathematician, to the learned Dr. Bentley, when he was living in Bishop Stillingfleet's family, inclosing an account of an apparition:

To the Rev. Mr. Richard Bentley, at my Lord Bishop of Worcester's House in Park-street, in Westminster, London.

SIR,

When I was in London, April last, I fully intended to have waited upon you again, as I said, but a cold and lameness seized me next day; the cold took away my voice, and the other my power of walking, so I presently took coach for Oxford. I am much your debtor, and in particular for your good intentions in relation to Mr. D. though that, as it has proved, would not have turned to my advantage: However, I am obliged to you upon that and other accounts, and if I had opportunity to shew it, you should find how much I am your faithful servant.

I have sent you inclosed a relation of an apparition; the story I had from two persons, who each had it from the author, and yet their accounts somewhat varied, and passing through more mouths have varied much more; therefore I got a friend to bring me to the author at a chamber, where I wrote it down from the author's mouth; after which I read it to him, and gave him another copy; he said he could swear to the truth of it, as far as he is concerned: He is Curate of Warblington, Batchelour of Arts of Trinity College in Oxford, about six years standing in the University: I hear no ill report of his behaviour here: He is now gone to his Curacy; he has promised to send up the hands of the tenant and his man, who is a smith by trade, and the farmer's men, as far as they are concerned. Mr. Brereton, the Rector, would have him say nothing of the story, for that he can get no tenant, though he has offered the house for ten pounds a year less. *Mr. P.* the former incumbent, whom the apparition represented, was a man of very ill report, supposed to have got children of his

maid, and to have murthered them; but I advised the Curate to say nothing himself of this last part of P. but leave that to the parishioners, who knew him. Those who knew this P. say he had exactly such a gown, and that he used to whistle.

Your's,

J. CASWELL.

I desire you not to suffer any copy of this to be taken, lest some Mercury news-teller should print it, till the Curate has sent up the testimony of others and self.

H. H. Dec. 15, 1695.

NARRATIVE.

At Warblington, near Havant in Hampshire, within nine miles of Portsmouth, in the parsonage house dwelt Thomas Perce the tenant, with his wife and a child, a man servant Thomas ..... and a maid-servant. About the beginning of August, Anno 1695, on a Monday, about nine or ten at night, all being gone to bed, except the maid with the child, the maid being in the kitchen, and having raked up the fire, took a candle in one hand, and the child in the other arm, and turning about saw one in a black gown walking through the room, and thence out of the door into the orchard: Upon this the maid, hasting up stairs, having recovered but two steps, cried out; on which the master and mistress ran down, found the candle in her hand, she grasping the child about its neck with the other arm: She told them the reason of her crying out; she would not that night tarry in the house, but removed to another belonging to one Henry Salter, farmer; where she cried out all night, from the terror she was in, and she could not be persuaded to go any more to the house upon any terms.

On the morrow, (i. e Tuesday) the tenant's wife came to me, lodging then at Havant, to desire my advice, and have consult with some friends about it; I told her I thought it was a flam, and that they had a mind to abuse Mr. Brereton, the Rector, whose house it was; she desired me to come up; I told her I would come up, and sit up or lie there, as she pleased; for then as to all stories of ghosts and apparitions I was an infidel:

I went thither and sate up the Tuesday night with the tenant and his man-servant: About twelve or one o'clock I searched all the rooms in the house to see if any body were hid there to impose upon me: At last we came into a lumber-room, there I smiling told the tenant that was with me, that I would call for the apparition, if there was any, and oblige him to come: The tenant then seemed to be afraid, but I told him I would defend him from harm! and then I repeated *Barbara, celarent Darii*, &c. jestingly; on this the tenant's countenance changed, so that he was ready to drop down with fear: Then I told him I perceived he was afraid, and I would prevent its coming, and repeated *Baralipton*, &c. then he recovered his spirits pretty well and we left the room and went down into the kitchen, where we were before, and sate up there the remaining part of the night and had no manner of disturbance.

Thursday night the tenant and I lay together in one room and the man in another room, and he saw something walk along in a black gown and place itself against a window, and there stood for some time, and then walked off. Friday morning the man relating this, I asked him why he did not call me, and I told him I thought that was a trick or flam; he told me the reason why he did not call me was, that he was not able to speak or move. Friday night we lay as before, and Saturday night, and had no disturbance either of the nights.

Sunday night I lay by myself in one room (not that where the man saw the apparition) and the tenant and his man in one bed in another room; and betwixt twelve and two the man heard something walk in their room at the bed's foot, and whistling very well; at last it came to the bed's side, drew the curtain and looked on them; after some time it moved off; then the man called to me, desired me to come, for that there was something in the room went about whistling: I asked him whether he had any light or could strike one, he told me no; then I leapt out of bed, and, not staying to put on my clothes, went out of my room and along a gallery to the door, which I

found locked or bolted; I desired him to unlock the door, for that I could not get in; then he got out of bed and opened the door, which was near, and went immediately to bed again; I went in three or four steps, and, it being a moonshine night, I saw the apparition move from the bed side, and clap up against the wall that divided their room and mine: I went and stood directly against it within my arm's length of it, and asked it in the name of God what it was, that made it come disturbing of us; I stood some time expecting an answer, and receiving none, and thinking it might be some fellow hid in the room to fright me, *I put out my arm to feel it, and my hand seemingly went through the body of it, and felt no manner of substance, till it came to the wall; then I drew back my hand, and still it was in the same place:* Till now I had not the least fear, and even now had very little; then I adjured it to tell me what it was: When I had said those words, it, keeping its back against the wall, moved gently along towards the door: I followed it, and it, going out at the door, turned its back toward me: It went a little along the gallery; I followed it a little into the gallery, and it disappeared, where there was no corner for it to turn, and before it came to the end of the gallery, where was the stairs. Then I found myself very cold from my feet as high as my middle, though I was not in great fear; I went into the bed betwixt the tenant and his man, and they complained of my being exceeding cold. The tenant's man leaned over his master in the bed, and saw me stretch out my hand towards the apparition, and heard me speak the words; the tenant also heard the words. The apparition seemed to have a morning gown of a darkish colour, no hat nor cap, short black hair, a thin meagre visage of a pale swarthy colour, seemed to be about forty-five or fifty years old; the eyes half shut, the arms hanging down; the hands visible beneath the sleeve; of a middle stature. I related this description to Mr. John Lardner, rector of Havant, and to Major Battin of Langstone in Havant parish; they both said the description agreed very well to Mr. P. a former rector of the place, who has been

dead above twenty years: Upon this the tenant and his wife left the house, which has remained void since.

The Monday after last Michaelmas-day, a man of Chodson in Warwickshire having been at Havant fair, passed by the foresaid parsonage house about nine or ten at night, and saw a light in most of the rooms of the house; his pathway being close by the house, he, wondering at the light, looked into the kitchen window, and saw only a light, but turning himself to go away, he saw the appearance of a man in a long gown; he made haste away; the apparition followed him over a piece of glebe land of several acres, to a lane, which he crossed, and over a little meadow, then over another lane to some pales, which belong to farmer Henry Salter my landlord, near a barn, in which were some of the farmers men and some others; this man went into the barn, told them how he was frighted and followed from the parsonage house by an apparition, which they might see standing against the pales, if they went out; they went out, and saw it scratch against some pales, and make a hideous noise; it stood there some time and then disappeared; their description agreed with what I saw. This last account I had from the man himself, whom it followed, and also from the farmer's men.

THO. WILKINS, Curate of W.

Dec. 11, 1695, Oxon.

No. IV.

Cart. 11 *E.* 2. *m.* 3. 2. 9. *per Inspex.*

Henricus Rex Anglorum, Anselmo Cantuar. Archiepiscopo, Willielmo Wynton. Episcopo, Henrico de Portu Vicecomiti, cæterisq. suis fidelibus Francis et Anglis de Hantescira salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo S. Petro Jumeticensi, Haringejam, et omnia quæ ad illam pertinent, cum sacâ, et socâ, et tol, et team, et Infangenenthef, cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, nec volo pati ut aliquis quicquam indè auferat neque minuet. Teste Roberto Comite de Mellent, et Henrico Comite de Warrewyc, et Roberto filio Hamonis, et Ricardo de Retvers, et Roberto filio apud Wyncestram, in Paschâ.

No. V.

Ayd de Roy.

Et pred. nunc Prior in ppria psona sua ven. et respond. ut ten. tenementoru. pred. cum pertin. unde supponit corodiu. pd. sive sustentatione. pd. pvenire, ptestando qd titulus pd. pro libero tento et assisa de corodio pred. sive sustetatione pd. hend. insufficiens est in lege, ptestand. etiam non cogn. aliqua p. pred. W. superius alleg. p. plito dic. qp. pred. ten. in visu posic. fac. et a toto tepore quo memoria hoium non existit fecerut Prioratu. de Hailing. Et qp. idem prioratus tum a tempore, quo pred. W. superius suppon. bria Reg. emanare, quam a toto tepor a quo memoria hominu. non existit, fuit priorat. alienig. et non conventualis, et omnes Prioratus ejusde. priorat. p. tepore existent a toto tempore pred. fuerut dativi et remotivi ad motum et voluntate. Abbat. S. Petri G[emetre-censis] in N[ormania] p. tempore existent, et non perpetui neqz inducti. Idemq. priorat. et possessiones alienig. qui in manibus ani H. nup. Reg. Ang. patris domini Regis nunc, et pgenitoru. suoru. int. alios priorat. et possessiones alienig.

in Ang. durante guerra nomine districtionis extiterat, fuit liberu. ten. Abbatis S. Petri in G[metrecensis] in N[ormannia] pro tempore existent. et ejusde. Abbatie pcella a toto pred. tempore a quo memoria hoim non existit, et non prioris de H. p. tempore existent. usq. ad pliamentu. ani E. nup. reg. Ang. tent, apud Leic. an. regni sui scdo in quo qdem pliamento int. alia aucthoritate ejusde. pliameti ordinatu. fuit p. omnes priorat. et possessiones alienig. toti. regni Angl. unde pd. priorat. de H. est pcella, preter priorat. et possessiones conventuales in Angl. et illos quoru. priores instituti et inducti fuer. ac illas possessiones que ad Magistrum et collegium de Frodinghey et successores suos pertinent, unde pred. priorat. de H. non est parcella, pred. nup. regi et heredibus suis remanerent imperpetuu. pmansuri. Et sic ide nup. Rex pretexta pliamenti pd. fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de pdict. prioratu. de H. de qbusda. corodus sustentationibus et anuuitatibus exonerat. Et sic inde scisitus p. quandam cartam quam, &c. recitand. cartam, &c. Et non intendit p. Justic. hic duo Rege nunc inde inconsulto ulterius ad captionem assise pred. procedere velint. Et petit auxilium de ipso domino Rege nunc, &c.

Rastall's Entries, ed. 1597. *p.* 28.

Description of an old house.

Liss Place stands in the midst of meadows adjoining to the village, in a remote and unfrequented situation; apparently of the age of Henry VI. Approach, under a porch of massive stone work, with a seat round it. Entrance hall, cross beams forming pannels, fleur de lis in each corner of the ceiling, and the rose in the centre of each pannel. Walls, half way up, pannelled with wainscot. The mantle-shelf ornamented with carved figures of morris dancers Coats of arms supported with grotesque figures; on one coat three stags heads, couped. Floor, paved with Portland stone, with two stone windows. The hall measures 26 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in length, with a screen at the entrance, over which, when hospitality opened the ponderous doors, were seated the minstrels, who entertained the guests crowded round the blazing fire. A stair-case leads to a room of corresponding dimensions, called the state room, with oak pannels, and lined half way down with tapestry hangings: the bay window is extremely elegant, and, in past times, was highly embellished with painted glass, this room communicates with the ladies' private parlour, also wainscotted, and over the mantle a very old painting of Herodius' Present of St. John's Head in a Charger. From thence we enter the gallery, 60 feet long, and 12 feet wide, in which the broils and pastimes of our laughter-loving ancestors were held. Beyond this a number of sleeping rooms, and twelve attics. Westward of the hall, the porters lodge, a room of audience, and adjoining it, the passage which leads to the old gothic kitchen, whose fire place is large enough to roast an ox, buttery, cellars, and a capacious bakehouse, and to the left the servants and retainers apartments. Thus lived in the midst of his dependants, surrounded with plenty and good cheer, the old fashioned owner of this old fashioned mansion, who feasted his dependants with surloins of beef fattened in the old pastures, and circulated flaggons of stout humming ale, that

"In the hall
Made beards wag all."

Agreement before Marriage.

Forasmuch as wee, John Francklin & Mary Leigh, whose hands & seales are hereunder subscribed & sett, have in the feare & with the call of God, out of the truest love & respect to each other, the most serious thought & concerne, & with the free consent & approbation of our deare relations & friends on both sides, mutually agreed upon a Contract of Marriage betwixt us, and which will by the grace and permission of our Heavenly Father be shortly celebrated, to his praise & glory, and our own joynt comfort, peace, & happiness. In order thereunto wee are highly sensible, nothing can be more necessary or essential, then a perfect union and harmony of soule between us, and a peaceable & cheerfull acquiescence in the mind & will of each other, shunning & avoiding (from & after our marriage, & dureing our joynt lives) all manner of anger, discord, divisions, bitter words or speeches, uneasie peevishness, and unhandsome carriage to each other, and all such ill tempers, humours, inclinations, & every other matter & thing as are by perverse & corrupted nature too much riveted in our soules, & highly displeasing to Almighty God, & will render our lives (by nourishing such inbred & evill quallities) the most unhappy & miserable upon earth; and in the stead of these to possess our soules with christian peace, contentation, & quietness, to cloath them with ye heavenly garments of meekness & humility, deference & submission to each other, to think each other better then our selves; to beare each other's burthens & with each other's infirmities & weaknesses; to pursue & intend the glory of God and the greate ends of marriage in all wee doe; to live allwaies in the highest raptures of joy & love to each other; to avoid every thing & word that will heighten & inflame our disorderly & irregular passions, & be irksome & displeasing, and the doeing with all our might & soule what wee know will be most pleasing & delightfull to us. This wee are assured is agreeable to the mind & will of our God, & that

in ye conscionable discharge of these our greate dutys, many blessings both spirituall & temporall will descend on us for it; it will alsoe frustrate the designs of the divell, that grand enemy of order, love, peace, & union in familys (especially between husband & wife) who is seen endeavouring by himselfe & agents to sow unhappyness & discord there if possible after such an intimacy is contracted; and it will likewise baulk the greate expectations of the rest of our enemies in ye world, who will be allwaies waiting for our halt, plotting & praying for our fall & ruine, and that discontents & uneasinesses might be perpetually with us.

In deep & sollemne consideration hereof, & as a meanes to unite us more neerly to our God & each other, and to give an example of holy walking in peace and love to the world, who will be allwaies prying into our lives & watching our slipps, & in order to avoid the rocks & the shelves that the thoughtless world has too often splitt on when they have plung'd themselves into a married life inconsiderately; wee doe now, in the feare & awe, sight & presence of Allmighty God, the greate searcher of hearts, and with an eye to the last judgem-day, when all its secretts will be laid open & revealed (and if wee are now decievers & hypocrites to each other, in this our free & voluntary declaration, wee shall be then severely & eternally punished for it with Allmighty vengeance) sollemnly declare that wee will from our hearts, from this day forward & after our marriage, in the strength & by the grace of God, flee & runn from, renounce, forsake, & abjure as ye worst and greatest evill, poyson & pest to our soules, and the peace, quiet, & happyness of our lives in a married state, all whatsoever is disagreeable & inconsistent therewith, & the greate ends of it, and all the black traine of perticulers above written, without the least regreett, exception, equivocation, or mentall reservation whatsoever.—And wee doe further (in the presence of God) solemnly declare, that wee will dureing our lives, endeavour after & pursue, the greatest harmony of mind, soule, & temper between us, & every other good & commendable action, matter, & thing last above written, which will tend in a married life to the high pleasure of Almighty God, be ex-

emplary to the family under our charge, our names & characters be transmitted glorious to posterity, and will be matter now, of greate peace & joy, comfort & solace to our soules, and to ye soules alsoe of d^r^ relations & friends.

And lastly wee doe hereby most willingly consent, allow, & approve of, that each other shall have ye greatest liberty of telling & reproveing one another of their faults & miscarriages, soe they doe it meekly, humbly, & modestly, & not by an imperious haughtiness or unmannerly behaviour, and wee doe both seriously promise & resolve, that wee will from time to time receive such reproofes humbly, without noise or clamour, and imediately reforme & amend thereon, in love, unity, and peace.

And wee, therefore, the children & servants of our Heavenly Father, doe from a pious intention of mind, and the good ends above mentioned, make this declaration & promise, heartily & willingly upon the true faith of Christians & in the presence of God as aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the citty of London, and in ye yeare of our blessed L.d. & Saviour, 1709. And to testifye our full & entire assent & consent thereunto, & to every parte thereof, wee have hereunto interchangeably sett our hands & seales.

JOHN FRANCKLIN, *L. S.*
MARY LEIGH, *L. S.*

Wee promise, that this paper, and the Marriage Ceremony (if desired by the other party) shall be read over once a month by us.

J. F. M. L.

Letter of the Rev. Gilbert White.

From the Border under the Fruit Wall, August 31, 1784.

Most respectable Lady,

Your letter gave me great satisfaction, being the first that ever I was honored with. It is my wish to answer you in your own way, but I never could make a verse in my life; so you must be contented with plain prose. Having seen but little of this great world, conversed but little, and read less, I feel myself much at a loss how to entertain so intelligent a correspondent. Unless you will let me write about myself, my answer will be very short. Know then that I am an American, and was born in the year 1734, in the province of Virginia, in the midst of a savanna that lay between a large tobacco plantation and a creek of the sea. Here I spent my youthful days among my relations with much satisfaction; and saw around me many venerable kinsmen who had attained to great ages, without any interruption from distempers. Longevity is so general among our species, that a funeral is quite a strange occurrence. I can just remember the death of my great great grandfather, who departed this life in the 160th year of his age. Happy should I have been in the enjoyment of my native clime, and the society of my friends, had not a sea boy, who was wandering about to see what he could pick up, surprized me as I was sunning myself under a bush, and whipping me into his wallet, carried me aboard his ship. The circumstances of our voyage are not worth a recital; I only remember that the rippling of the water against the sides of our vessel, as we sailed along, was a very lulling and composing sound, which served to sooth my slumbers as I lay in the hold. We had a short voyage, and came to anchor on the coast of England, in the harbour of Chichester. In that city my kidnapper sold me for half-a crown, to a country gentleman, who came to attend an election. I was immediately packed in an hand basket and carried, slung by the servants side, to their place of abode. As they rode very hard for 40 miles, and I had never been on horse-back before, I found myself somewhat giddy with my airy jaunt. My purchaser, who was a great humourist, after shewing me to some of his neighbours, and giving me the

name of *Timothy*, took little further notice of me; so I fell under the care of his lady, a benevolent woman, whose humane attention extended to the meanest of her retainers. With this gentlewoman I remained almost 40 years, living in a little walled-in court in the front of her house, and enjoying much quiet and as much satisfaction as I could expect without society which I often languished after. At last the good old lady died in a very advanced age, such as a tortoise would call a great age, and I then became the property of her nephew — This man, my present master, dug me out of my winter retreat, and packing me in a deal box, jumbled me 80 miles in post-chaises to my present place of abode. I was sore shaken by this expedition, which was the worst journey I ever experienced. In my present situation I enjoy many advantages, such as the range of an extensive garden, affording a variety of sun and shade, and abounding in lettuces, poppies, kidney beans, and many other salubrious and delectable herbs and plants; and especially with a great choice of delicate gooseberries—but still, at times, I miss my good old mistress, whose grave and regular deportment suited best with my disposition—For you must know, that my master is what they call a naturalist, and much visited by people of that turn, who often put him on whimsical experiments, such as feeling my pulse, putting me in a tub of water to try if I could swim, &c. and twice in the year I am carried to the grocer's to be weighed, that it may be seen how much I am wasted during the months of my abstinence, and how much I gain by feasting in the summer— Upon these occasions I am placed in the scale upon my back, where I sprawl about to the great diversion of the shopkeeper's children. These matters displease me; but there is another that much hurts my pride, I mean that contempt shown for my understanding, which these lords of the creation are very apt to discover, thinking that nobody knows any thing but themselves. I heard my master say, that he expected that I should some day tumble down the ha-ha! whereas I would have him to know that I can discern a precipice from plain ground as well as himself. Sometimes my master repeats with much seeming triumph the following lines, which occasions a loud laugh:

" Timotheus placed on high,
" Amidst the tuneful quire,
" With flying fingers touch'd the lyre."

For my part I see no wit in the application, nor know whence the verses are quoted; perhaps from some prophet of his own, who, if he penned them for the sake of ridiculing tortoises, bestowed his pains, I think, to poor purposes. These are some of my grievances; but they sit very light on me in comparison of what remains behind. Know then, tender-hearted lady, that my greatest misfortune, and what I have never divulged to any one before, is—the want of society with my own kind. This reflection is always uppermost in my mind, but comes upon me with irresistible force every spring. It was in the month of May last, that I was resolved to elope from my place of confinement; for my fancy had represented to me, that probably many agreeable tortoises of both sexes might inhabit the height of Baker's Hill, or the extensive plains of the neighbouring meadow, both of which I could discern from the terrace. One sunny morning I watched my opportunity, found the wicket open, eluded the vigilance of Thomas Hoare, and escaped into the saintfoin, which began to be in bloom, and thence into the beans: I was missing eight days, wandering in this wilderness of sweets, and exploring the meadow at times. But my pains were all to no purpose; I could find no society such as I wanted; I began to grow hungry and to wish myself at home. I therefore came forth in sight and surrendered myself up to Thomas, who had been inconsolable in my absence. Thus, madam, have I given you a faithful account of my satisfactions and sorrows, the latter of which are mostly uppermost. You are a lady, I understand, of much sensibility, let me therefore make my case your own in the following manner; and then you will judge of my feelings. Suppose you were to be kidnapped away to-morrow, in the bloom of your life, to a land of tortoises; and were never to see again for fifty years a human face!!! Think of this, dear lady, and pity

Your sorrowful reptile,

TIMOTHY.

FAUNA.

FISH.

Delphinus, phocæna—porpoise—only an occasional visitor.

Raia, batis—skate.
clavata—thornback.
pastinaca—sting ray—sting—frequent in the summer.

Squalus, squatina—angel fish—monk fish—occasional, though rare.
glaucus—blue shark—taken some years since.
catulus—lesser dog fish.

Lophius, piscatorius—fishing frog—not common.

Acipenser, sturio—sturgeon—one taken in Emsworth harbour in the summer of 1798, weighing 8lbs.—rare

Tetraodon, mola—short sun fish—this curious fish was taken off the harbour of Emsworth.

Cyclopterus, lumpus—lump fish—frequently in the spring in dredging for oysters.

Syngnathus, acus—shorter pipe fish—sea adder—one was pumped up out of a well in Havant, 4th Feb. 1814.

Muræna, anguilla—common eel.
conger—conger eel.

Ammodytes, tobianus—launce—sand eel.

Trachinus, draco—weever—rare, one taken 21st July, 1808.

Gradus, morhua—common cod fish—not so plenty as formerly.
barbatus—whiting pout.
carbonarius—coal fish—whiting cole.
pollachius—pollack—not common.
merlangus—whiting—not so common as some years since.

Cottus, scorpius—father lasher—bur—commonly taken in the shrimp nets,

Zeus, faber—doree—John Doree—this must now be considered as a rare fish, but formerly was more plenty.

Pleuronectis, hippoglossus—holibut—we find this fish was taken some years ago, but not of a large size, as is common with the species

platessa—plaise—common, and excellent of their kind.

flesus—flounder.

limanda—dab

solea—sole—a valued fish, though seldom of a large size.

maximus—turbot—not common

rhombus—pearl—prill—generally small, but much valued

Sparus, ——— lesser sea bream—brazen

Labrus, gibbus—gibbous wrasse—golden maid—frequently in the summer.

Perca, fluviatilis—perch.

labrax—basse

Gasterosteus, aculeatus—three spined stickle bat—minnow.

Scomber, scomber—mackerel—this species is taken in Hayling Bay, in July and August, sometimes in great quantities

thunnus—tunny—albicore—this is is a very rare fish, we can hear but of one that has been taken, and that at Emsworth, on 14 Oct 1779, it was 8 feet in length, and weighed 300 cwt.

Mullus cirris—striped surmullet—not common, generally taken in summer

Trigla, hirundo—tub fish—gurnard.

Cobitis, barbatula—loche

Salmo, salar—salmon—has been taken at Emsworth, but rare.

trutta—sea trout—salmon trout—frequently in the summer months.

fario—trout

Esox, belone—sea pike—gour fish—common in the summer months.

Atherina, hepsetus—atherine—smelt.

Mugel, cephalus—mullet—common during warm weather, excellent of their kind.

Culpea, harengus—herring—sometimes in great quantities between michaelmas and christmas.
sprattus—sprat.
alosa—shad.

Cyprinus, carpio—carp.
tinca—tench.
rutilus—roach.
phoxinus—minow
auratus—gold fish—naturalized.

REPTILES.

Rana, bufo—common toad
temporaria—common frog.

Lacerta, palustris—warty lizzard.
agilis—scaly lizzard.
vulgaris—common lizzard.

Coluber, berus—viper.
natrix—ringed snake.

Anguis, fragilis—blind worm.

BIRDS.

Falco, milvus—kite.
buteo—buzzard—generally found in the northern or more woody parts, neither can be said to be common.
cyaneus—hen harrier—blue hawk—not common.
tinnunculus—kestril—wind hover.
nisus—sparrow hawk.

Strix, flammea—white owl.
stridula—brown owl.

Lanius, collurio—lesser butcher bird—this may be considered as a rare bird.

Corvus, corax—raven—not common, sometimes a solitary pair.
corone—crow
frugilegus—rook—there is but one rookery in this district, which is in Hayling.
cornix—hooded crow—pied or grey crow—visits the sea shores annually in the autumn, and remains the winter.
monedula—jack daw—not common.
glandarius—jay.
pica—magpie.

Cuculus, canorus—cuckoo.

Jynx, torquilla—wryneck—one of the earliest summer birds of passage generally arriving about the middle of March.

Picus, viridis—green woodpecker—jaffol.
medius—middle spotted woodpecker.

Alcedo ispida—king fisher—it is said that a nest of this bird has been found in the neighbourhood, but we could not trace it to an authority sufficient to positively assert the fact.

Sitta, europœa—nuthatch—found only in the more woody parts.

Certhia familiaris—creeper—tree runner.

Phasianus, colchicus—pheasant.

Tetrao, perdix—partridge.
coturnix—quail—not common.

Columba œnas—wild pigeon—wood pigeon.
palumbus—ring dove.
turtur—turtle dove—not by any means common.

Sturnus, vulgaris—starling.
cinclus—water ouzle—a solitary individual taken (supposed to be wounded) at Emsworth in January, 1808, the only instance that we know of this bird being found in the neighbourhood.

Turdus viscivorus—mistle thrush—not common.
pilaris—fieldfare.
iliacus—redwing—generally appear about michaelmas.

Turdus, musicus—song thrush.
merula—blackbird.
torquatus—ring ouzle—a rare species was seen on Emsworth Common, in March, 1807.

Ampelis garrulus—Bohemian chatterer—one shot at Emsworth in the winter 1779-80

Loxia, curvirostra—crossbill—one shot at Havant in July, 1810.
pyrrhula—bulfinch—we have known an instance of a bulfinch that never attained its proper colours, but was a deep black.
chloris—greenfinch.

Emberiza, miliaria—bunting.
citrinella—yellow hammer.
schœniclus—reed sparrow.

Fringilla, domestica—house sparrow.
cœlebs—chaffinch.
montifringilla—brambling—not common, shot near Emsworth in February, 1808.
carduelis—goldfinch—we have observed at Emsworth two remarkable changes in the plumage of this bird; in one instance the subject was fed wholly with canary seed, and became of a beautiful white; whilst another, whose food was hemp seed, became a deep black: these are striking instances of the effects of food.
linota—linnet.
canaria—Canary bird—naturalized, but bred in cages.

Muscicapa, atricapilla—pied fly catcher.

Alauda, arvensis—sky lark.
pratensis—tit lark.
petrosa—rock lark—a new discovered species, vide Linn. Trans. v. 4, p. 41 visits the shores of Emsworth harbour in winter.
arborea—wood lark

Motacilla, alba—pied wagtail—moll doll—congregate in the autumn, chiefly in the evenings on sedge; many of this species at this season emigrate, only a few remain the winter.

Motacilla, flava—yellow wagtail.
luscinia—nightingale.
modularis—hedge sparrow.
salicaria—sedge bird—reed sparrow.
sylvia—white throat.
passerina—lesser faucette—wall bird.
œnanthe—wheat ear—more plenty in the autumn, cannot find they breed here
rubetra—winchat—furzechucker—not common.
rubecola—stonechat—ditto.
atricapilla—black cap.
phœnicurus—red start.
rubecula—red breast.
troglodytes—wren.
regulus—golden crested wren.
trochilus—willow wren.

Parus, major—greater titmouse—tom tit.
cœruleus—blue titmouse.
ater—cole titmouse.
caudatus—long tailed titmouse—pudding.
biarmicus—bearded titmouse.

Hirunda, rustica—chimney swallow.
urbica—martin.
riparia—sand martin—appear only on its first arrival in the spring; do not breed here.
apus—swift.

Caprimulgus, europœus—goat sucker—night hawk.

Ardea, major—heron—jack heron.
stellaris—bittern—shot at Emsworth in January, 1809.

Scolopax, arquata—curlew—common in the harbours.
phæopus—wimbrel—we are rather inclined to think that this bird frequents the harbours in the autumn, and is known by the name of titrel; generally supposed to be the young curlew.
rusticola—woodcock.

Scolopax, gallinago—common snipe.
gallinula—jack snipe.

Tringa, vanellus—lapwing—pcewit.
hypoleucos—common sand piper.
ochropus—green sand piper.
cinclus—purre—oxbird—The birds of this genus, and that of Scolopax, are so various at different stages of growth, and their habits so obscure from common observation, that even with the best ornithologists their history is involved in much uncertainty

Hæmatopus, ostralegus—oyster catcher—olive.

Rallus, crex—land rail—not common.
aquaticus—water rail—water runner.

Fulica, chloropus—water hen—moor hen.
atra—coot—these birds were so plenty some years since in the harbours, particularly in severe weather, that it was not uncommon to see the mud covered with them for the space of several acres.

Colymbus, minutus—little grebe—dabberchick.

Recurvirostra, avosetta—avoset—killed in Emsworth harbour in the mouth of April, 1806, and again in the same month in the following year: never before noticed.

Colymbus, troil—guillemot.

Larus, canus—common gull.
nævus—wagel

Mergus, castor—dun diver—spear duck—not common, found only in severe weather.

Anas, cygnus—wild swan—these birds are sometimes particularly numerous in severe weather In the winter of 1800 it was no uncommon circumstance to see a hundred in a flock in Emsworth harbour.

Anas, olor—tame swan—this species frequents the harbours when their usual haunts are frozen up. In the winter 1739, one was shot at Emsworth, with a brass collar on its neck, bearing the letters R. V. I. cut through the brass; this collar was at the time, sent to the Duke of Richmond for his inspection, but never returned.

tadorna—shieldrake—beergander—frequently a few solitary individuals in severe weather in the harbours.

anser—wild or grey goose.

bernicla—brent goose—bran goose—few winters however mild, but the harbours are visited by these species, and sometimes in great plenty.

nigra—scoter—we have noticed but one instance of this bird being found in the neighbourhood.

boschus—common wild duck—in frosts, when the usual haunts of this species are frozen, they are common in the harbours.

penelope—wigeon—these birds are sometimes so plenty in severe weather, that it has been a known fact, that two persons firing at the same instant, have killed 60 birds out of one flock.

crecca—teal—in general a scarce bird.

Pelicanus, carbo—corvorant—found in the harbours at all seasons.

bassanus—gannett—an individual of this species taken alive (supposed wounded) off Emsworth harbour in the summer of 1806, the only instance of this bird approaching our shores, that has come to our knowledge.

We have no doubt but considerable additions might have been made to this list, but the difficulty of attending to such species as are designed for the table, owing to the hasty manner in which they are conveyed to the neighbouring markets, together with the little attention paid to such birds as would be considered rare, has prevented much coming to our knowledge. We have therefore acted with cuation, rather than introduce what we could not establish on the firm basis of truth.

SHELLS.

MULTIVALVE.

Chiton, crinitus—Langstone Harbour on oysters.
Chiton, lævis—frequently in Emsworth harbour, affixed to stones.
Lepas balanoides—barnicle—common in Emsworth harbour.
conoides—ditto—bottoms of ships from the Mediteranean.
tintinnalum—bottoms of ships from the Mediteranean.
rugosa—posts in Hayling wade-way.
elongata?—ditto.
anatifera—drifted wood, and bottoms of ships from S. of Europe
anserifera—ditto.
sulcata?—ditto.
Pholas, dactylus—Emsworth harbour, in clay and mud.
candida—ditto.

BIVALVE.

Mya, truncata—Emsworth harbour.
arenaria—ditto.
Solen, vagnia—razor shell—mouth of Emsworth harbour—rare.
siliqua—ditto.
ensis—ditto—Langstone harbour—rare.
vespertinus—off Emsworth harbour—rare.
Tellina, lactea—Emsworth harbour—common.
solidula—ditto
amnica—Emsworth mill pond—rare.
cornea—ditto common
Cardium echinatum—Emsworth harbour—rare.
exiguum—ditto.
lævigatum—off Emsworth harbour—dead—rare.
edule—common cockle—ditto—common.
fasciatum—salt water pool at Slipper Marsh.
Mactra, stultorum—ditto—dead—not common.
sub-truncata—ditto—common.

Mactra, lutraria—ditto—not common.
listeri—ditto—mostly dead.
tenuis—ditto

Venus, verrucosa—ditto—common.
islandica—ditto—dead—not common.
exoleta—ditto.
decussata—pulder—ditto—very common.
pullastra—ditto
virginea—ditto.
aurea—ditto.

Ostrea, varia—aquina—Emsworth harbour—common.
edulis—common oyster—ditto.

Anomia, Ephippium—crow oyster—ditto
squamula—ditto—on the shell *mytilus edulis*, &c.

Mytilus, edulis—common muscle—Emsworth harbour—common.
pelucidus—ditto—off Emsworth harbour.
modiolus—young shells off Emsworth harbour.

UNIVALVE.

Cypræa, pediculus—Emsworth harbour—not common.

Bulla, hydatis—Emsworth harbour—dead on the shore, with the animal, after gales of wind.
akera—ditto.
fontinalis—Emsworth mill pond.
hypnorum—in ditches.

Voluta, denticulata—found amongst the rejectamenta of the sea, in Emsworth harbour, after gales of wind.

Buccinum, lapillus—off Emsworth harbour—this species contains the celebrated T. ian purple of the ancients.
undatum—whelk—Emsworth harbour.
reticulatum—ditto.
variety of ditto.

Strombus, pes-pelicani—Emsworth harbour—dead, rare.

Murex, erinaceus—off Emsworth harbour—common.
antiquus—ditto.

Trochus, magus—off Emsworth harbour—common.
lineatus—ditto—not common.
ziziphinus—ditto—common.

Turbo, jugosus—ditto—rare.
littoreus—periwinkle—common.
rudis—not common.
ulvæ—common.
labiosus—ditto.
elegans—Rowlands Hill and Portsdown.
fontinalis—Emsworth mill pond.
nautileus—ditto
clathratus—off Emsworth harbour—rare—allied to the Turbo scalaris, that rare and valuable shell the wendeltrap
truncatus—among the rejectamenta of the sea, after gales of wind.
subtruncatus—ditto
nigricans—stems of willow trees Emsworth.
laminatus—Portsdown—rare.
perversus—stems of willow trees, Emsworth.
muscorum—Emsworth, amongst moss in woods.

Helix, lapicida—Rowlands Hill—rare.
planorbis—Emsworth mill pond and ditches.
vortex—Emsworth ditches—common.
contorta—Emsworth mill pond—not common.
alba—ditto.
fontana—Emsworth mill pond and ditches—common.
paludosa—Warblington Marshes—rare
ericetorum—Rowlands Hill—not common.
virgata—ditto.
caperata—not common.
rufescens—ditto.

Helix, cantiana—ditto.
nitens—in moss—not common.
radiata—Emsworth—not common.
arbustorum—common—generally under the shade of the *urtica dioica*, common nettle.
nemoralis—ditto
hortensis—ditto.
elegantissima—among the *rejectamenta* of the sea, after gales of wind
lubrica—Emsworth—not common.
palustris—common.
fossaria—ditto
succinea—ditto.
putris—ditto
tentaculata—ditto.
lævigata—Emsworth harbour—rare.

Nerita, glaucina—Emsworth harbour.
palidula—common.
littoralis—not common.

Patella, vulgata—limpet—frequently on stones in Emsworth harbour.
oblonga—Emsworth mill pond—on the stalks of the *Iris pseudacorus*.
græca—Emsworth harbour—dead—rare.

Dentalium, entalis—sands off Emsworth harbour—dead and rare.

Serpula, spirorbis—Emsworth harbour—on the *fucus serratus*—com.
triquetra—stones and shells, Emsworth harbour.

Teredo, navalis—on drift wood on the shores—not common.

PLANTS.

Salicornia, herbacea—marsh samphire—Emsworth.
Veronica, officinalis?—common speedwell.
Iris, pseudacorus—yellow iris, or fleur-de-lis—common.
Galium, verum—yellow bed straw—Emsworth.
mollugo—great hedge bed straw—ditto.
aperine—goose grass, or cleavers—ditto.
Plantago, major—greater plantain—Emsworth.
maritima—sea plantain—ditto.
coronopus—buck's horn plantain—ditto.
Lithorpermum, officinale—common gromwell—Mayze Coppice.
Symphytum, officinale—common lemfrey—ditto.
Borago, officinalis—common borage—Warblington and Bedhampton.
Primula, vulgaris—common primrose.
elatior—great cowslip—Emsworth—not common.
veris—common cowslip—ditto—common.
Anagallis, arvensis—scarlet pimpernal—Emsworth.
Convolvulus, sepium—greater bind-weed—ditto.
arvensis—small bind-weed—ditto.
Verbascum, thapsus—great mullein—ditto.
Hyoscyamus, niger—common henbane—ditto.
Atropa, belladonna—deadly night shade—Mayze Coppice.
Solanum, dulcamara—woody night shade—Emsworth.
Beta, maritima—sea beet—Emsworth.
Cuscuta, epithymum—lesser dodder—Emsworth common.
Eryngium, maritima—eringo, or sea holly—Hayling beach.
Daucus, carota—wild carot—Emsworth.
Conium, maculatum—common hemlock—ditto.
Crithmum, maritimum—sea samphire—once found on the shore at Warblington.
Chærophyllum, sylvestre—smooth cow parsley—Emsworth.
Pastincea, sativa—wild parsnip—ditto.

Anetham, foeniculum—common fennel—ditto.
Apium, graveolens—smallage, or wild celery—ditto.
Sambucus, ebulus—dwarf elder—Warblington and Havant.
Statice, armeria—thrift—Emsworth.
limonium—sea lavender—Emsworth sea shore.
Rumex, aquaticus—great water dock—Emsworth mill pond.
acetosa—common sorrel—Emsworth.
Erica, vulgaris—common heath—Emsworth common.
Agrostemma, githago—corn cockle—Emsworth.
Lychnis, flos-cuculi—ragged robbin—ditto.
Lythyrum, salicaria—purple loose strife—ditto.
Eupatoria, agrimonia—common agrimony—ditto.
Reseda, lutea?—wild mignonette—ditto.
Sempervivum tertorum—common house leek—ditto.
Spiræa, ulmaria—meadow sweet—ditto.
Geum, urbanum—common avens—ditto.
Chelidonium, majus—celandine—Emsworth and Warblington.
luteum—yellow horned poppy—Hayling beach.
Papaver, rhœas—common red poppy—Warblington.
Nymphæa, alba—white water lily—ditto
Aquilegia, vulgaris—common columbine—Maize Coppice.
Anemone, nemorasa—wood anemone—Emsworth common.
Verbena, officinali—common vervain—ditto.
Mentha, arvensis—common mint—ditto.
Glechoma, hederacea—ground ivy—ditto.
Lamium, album—white archangel—ditto.
purpureum—red archangel—ditto.
Galeobdolon, luteum—yellow dead nettle—found between Emsworth and Havant
Ballota, nigra?—stinking or black borehound—Emsworth.
Origanum, vulgare—common marjorum—ditto.
Rhinanthes, crista-galli—yellow rattle—ditto.

Euphasia, officinalis—eye bright—Emsworth common.
Digitalis, purpurea—purple fox glove—ditto.
Thlaspi, bursa-pastoris—common shepherd's purse—ditto.
Crambe, maritima—sea kale—Hayling beach—rare.
Sisymbrium Nasturtium—water cresses—Havant and Emsworth.
Erysimum, officinale—common hedge mustard—Emsworth.
Malva, sylvestris—common mallow—ditto.
Spartium, scoparium—common broom—ditto.
Ulex, europæus—common furze—ditto.
Ononis, arvensis—rest harrow—Warblington.
Ornithopus, persusillus—common bird's foot—Emsworth.
Hypericum, androsæmum—tutsan—Emsworth common.
Sonchus, arvensis—corn sow thistle—ditto
oleraceus—common sow thistle—ditto.
Leontodon; taraxacum—common dandelion—ditto.
palustre?—marsh dandelion—ditto.
Carduus, marianus—milk thistle—ditto.
Artemisia, maritima—sea wormwood—ditto.
Tussilago, farfara—colt's foot—ditto.
Senecio, jacobœa—common rag wort—ditto,
Inula, dysenteria—common flea bane—ditto.
Urtica, urens—small nettle—ditto.
pilulifera?—Roman nettle—ditto.
dioica?—great nettle—ditto.
Arum, maculatum—cuckow-pint—ditto.
Salix, ripens—dwarf willow Emsworth—common.
Ruscus, aculeatus—butchers broom—ditto.

Memoir of the Rev. Richard Southworth.

On Wednesday, the 19th November, 1817, at the Chapel-house, Brockhampton, near Havant, died the Rev. Richard Southworth, the eldest and last of five brothers; four of whom embraced the ecclesiastical state and the fifth (Henry) died a student in divinity at Doway college, where they all received their education. Mr. Richard Southworth was born near Preston, in Lancashire, July 13, 1743, and was originally at school, under the well-known Rev. S. G. Boardley. From thence he was sent to Doway collage, where his maternal uncles, the Rev. Doctor George, the Rev. Richard, and the Rev. Hugo Kendal had studied; where also the Rev. John Southworth, of the same family, who was executed for the faith, June 28th, 1654, and whose body, till the fatal revolution in France, was deposited beneath St. Austin's altar in the college church, received his education. Mr. Richard entered the college on the 28th of September, 1756, was ordained priest 1767, and said his first mass on the feast of St. Joseph, a day which he ever after observed with particular solemnity. To St. Teresa he had a peculiar devotion, and the 15th of Oct. was the vice-president's feast at Doway college, as long as he enjoyed that distinction. Through the whole course of his studies he was remarkable for his regular, assiduous application and successful exertions; but still more for his piety and virtue. His application to his studies was never such as to become a toil for fame, or to indicate an ambitious desire of being learned for the sake of distinction; but was always inspired and regu-

lated by a sense of present duty, and a view to the future duties of that calling to which he aspired. Yet Richard Southworth was at the head of his class, and bore away the palm from no ignoble competitors.

Having completed his studies by supporting a *These*, as it was termed, of universal theology, under that able divine, the Rev. Robert Banister, he was appointed successively professor of poetry, rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity. To the chair of divinity he was nominated in 1772, and continued to fill it till he left the college; during which time, many who have since been distinguished in this country for their virtue and talents, were his scholars. Amongst these may be mentioned two of the present V. V. Apostolic, and the coadjutor to a third. As a professor of the humanity schools (as they were called) he discharged his duty with credit to himself and advantage to his scholars: and as in the course of a college education it is never to be expected that more than a foundation can be laid for future learning, to be improved by future study and reflection, he was careful to prepare a solid and substantial ground-work in the minds of his pupils, on which their own genius and industry might build a proportionate superstructure. Though at all times and in every respect an enemy to ostentation, he was possessed of an excellent taste and sound judgment: and notwithstanding his humble deportment and homely phraseology in conversation, his compositions, whether in verse or prose, proved that he had formed his manner upon the best models. The latin language he wrote with remarkable ease and elegance; imitating with peculiar felicity the Ciceronian style; not aiming at this merely because he discerned and was captivated with the richness of expression and copious flow of language, which distinguish that admired philosopher and orator, but, in the first place because that style of writing

was recommended and enjoined by the original constitutions of Doway college, at a time when subjects of controversy were frequently treated in the latin language. This motive so congenial at the same time to his own taste and inclination, had its due influence with him, and he was accustomed to urge it upon those who were submitted to his tuition. He was a decided admirer of the ancients, and seldom thought the best translations in modern languages comparable to the originals. He deemed highly of Pope's translations of the Iliad, but with his own benign smile on his countenance, and shaking his head, he would say, that the sweet rhymes of the modern versifier did not come up to the seemingly unstudied, but heartfelt strains of the Mæonian bard. In confirmation of his opinion, he would refer to those truly beautiful lines which conclude the eighth book, "*As when the moon*, &c." His memory was naturally retentive; and even to the last, when, with his former scholars, he would repeat, with the greatest correctness, passages of considerable length which he had not read for more than forty years. As professor of philosophy and divinity, he was exact, assiduous and perspicuous: a foe to novelty of opinion and singularity of system.

In 1774 he was nominated vice-president, in which office he exhibited, as he had always done, a bright example of piety, punctuality, humility, and of every virtue. The first at prayer and every public duty, the most edifying in the performance of every religious exercise, his life and conduct were more powerful encouragements than his words. In viewing the faults of others he was indulgent and charitable, in reproving them, lenient and compassionate, proving by his words and looks, that he was grieved at the offence committed, rather than angry with the delinquent. In short, such was his affability, kindness, and charity to those beneath his care,

and such his deference to the rules of the college, and his only superior, the president; such his piety, abstemiousness, recollection; such his whole life and conduct, that he was considered as a saint on earth, and as one given by Heaven a model for imitation in every thing that regarded college discipline and perfection. On the 24th of August, 1786, he left Doway for the English mission; and was shortly after his arrival, placed at Brockhampton, where he continued till his death. His life in this situation was similar to that which he had led for thirty years at college. He loved retirement, as the best security for the virtue of a priest, and while he guarded himself against the dust of the world, by avoiding its confusion, while his dress, his manners, his language had none of the supposed elegance of the day, he has afforded a convincing proof that primitive simplicity, joined with apostolic piety, will still be revered, and that the clergyman may practise the injunction of St. Paul, may refuse to be conformable to the world, (Rom. xii. 2.) and in so doing may extort the approbation of the world; for Mr. Southworth was respected by all ranks. Wherever he was seen, his virtue was discovered and admired; he was at once a model to priest and people, and most revered and loved by those who knew him best. In the year 1790, after the death of the right rev. hon. Dr. James Talbot, the clergy of the London district were assembled to consider on the means necessary to be adopted in procuring from Rome a succession to their deceased prelate. On this occasion it was that Mr. Southworth, who had been chosen and named as the coadjator of the defunct, thought it was his duty to mention this to the assembly. It was treated as an attempt to invade the episcopal seat, and what was only the triumph of conscience over inclination, and the feelings of humility subdued by an extraordinary effort of the same virtue,

was condemned as the effect of ambition, and as such received a vote of censure! Mr. S. patiently received it; he had done what he thought was his duty; he bore the humiliation without complaint; leaving it to others to hope, that ambition was as far from the breast of every one, who had sitten in judgment on his sentiments and views, as it was from his own. He never mentioned the circumstance afterwards. For the thirty years that he was at Brockhampton he continued to labour in the salvation of those who were entrusted to him, by his own example and by every mild persuasive. He was admired and beloved by all who were acquainted with him; those whom he could not prevail upon to follow his counsels, he still loved, and was beloved by them: for enemies he had none. A few weeks before his death he walked over the church yard at Warblington, admired for its sequestered situation, and selected a retired spot beneath a wide spreading elm for his last abode. In the discharge of every duty he continued till Sunday, the 9th November, though he had been in a state of much debility for some weeks before. On that day his congregation were much alarmed and afflicted, at seeing him under the necessity of receiving assistance in coming from the pulpit. He lingered till the 19th, when having according to his particular desire, received the last sacraments in his chapel, he was led back to his parlour, and there, surrounded by his friends, the children of his care, without agony or groan, he placidly expired.—And may he rest in peace!

Orthodox Journ.

THE END.

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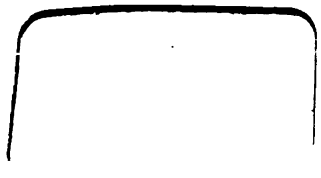
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